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(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
14 March 2002 (14.03.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/20728 A2

(51) International Patent Classification[7]: C12N 1/00

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/26827

(22) International Filing Date: 28 August 2001 (28.08.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/229,858 1 September 2000 (01.09.2000) US

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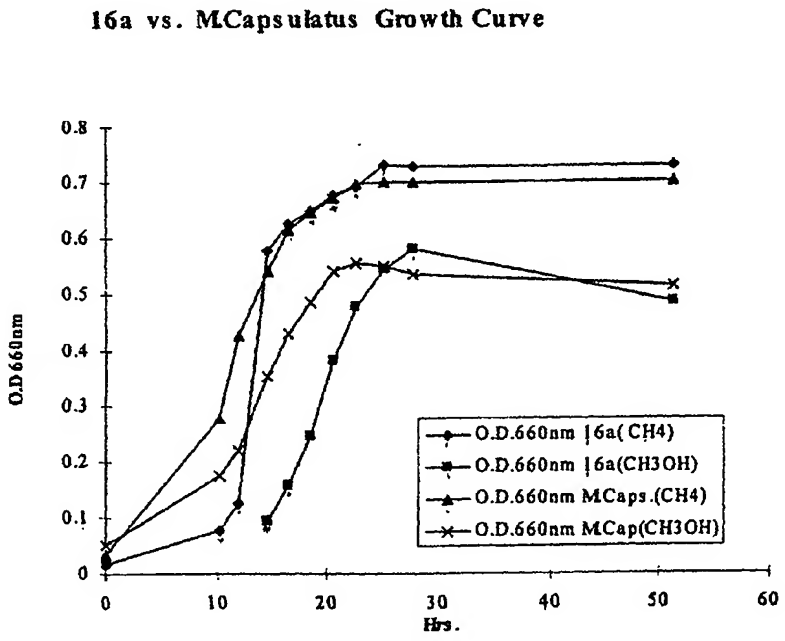
(81) Designated States *(national)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(regional)*: ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: HIGH GROWTH METHANOTROPHIC BACTERIAL STRAIN



(57) Abstract: A high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain capable of growth on a C1 carbon substrate has been isolated and characterized. The strain has the unique ability to utilize both methane and methanol as a sole carbon source and has been demonstrated to possess a functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon flux pathway. The possession of this pathway conveys an energetic advantage to the strain, making it particularly suitable as a production platform for the production of biomass from a C1 carbon source.

WO 02/20728 A2

Published:
— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

TITLE

HIGH GROWTH METHANOTROPHIC BACTERIAL STRAIN

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/229,858 filed September 1, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the field of microbiology. More specifically, the invention relates to the use of a novel methanotrophic bacterial strain capable of utilizing a central carbon pathway for more efficient production of commercially useful products.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Methanotrophic bacteria are defined by their ability to use methane as their sole source of carbon and energy. Although methanol is an obligate intermediate in the oxidation of methane, the ability to grow on methanol alone is highly variable among the obligate methanotrophs due to its toxicity (Green, Peter. Taxonomy of Methylotrophic Bacteria. In: Methane and Methanol Utilizers (Biotechnology Handbooks 5) J. Colin Murrell and Howard Dalton eds. 1992 Pleanum Press NY, pp. 23-84). Methane monooxygenase is the enzyme required for the primary step in methane activation and the product of this reaction is methanol (Murrell et al., *Arch. Microbiol.* (2000), 173(5-6), 325-332). This reaction occurs at ambient temperatures and pressures, whereas chemical transformation of methane to methanol requires temperatures of hundreds of degrees and high pressure (Grigoryan, E. A., *Kinet. Catal.* (1999), 40(3), 350-363; WO 2000007718; US 5750821). It is this ability to transform methane under ambient conditions along with the abundance of methane that makes the biotransformation of methane a potentially unique and valuable process.

The commercial applications of biotransformation of methane have historically fallen broadly into three categories: 1) Production of single cell protein, (Sharpe D. H. BioProtein Manufacture (1989). Ellis Horwood series in applied science and industrial technology. New York: Halstead Press) (Villadsen, John, *Recent Trends Chem. React. Eng.*, [Proc. Int. Chem. React. Eng. Conf.], 2nd (1987), Volume 2, 320-33. Editor(s): Kulkarni, B. D.; Mashelkar, R. A.; Sharma, M. M. Publisher: Wiley East., New Delhi, India; Naguib, M.,Proc. OAPEC Symp. Petroprotein, [Pap.] (1980), Meeting Date 1979, 253-77 Publisher: Organ. Arab Pet. Exporting Countries, Kuwait, Kuwait); 2) epoxidation of alkenes for production of chemicals (U.S. 4,348,476); and 3) biodegradation of chlorinated pollutants

(Tsien et al., *Gas, Oil, Coal, Environ. Biotechnol.* 2, [Pap. Int. IGT Symp. *Gas, Oil, Coal, Environ. Biotechnol.*], 2nd (1990), 83-104. Editor(s): Akin, Cavit; Smith, Jared. Publisher: Inst. Gas Technol., Chicago, IL.;WO 9,633,821; Merkley et al., *Biorem. Recalcitrant Org.*, [Pap. Int. *In Situ* On-Site Bioreclam. Symp.], 3rd (1995), 165-74. Editor(s): Hinchee, Robert E; Anderson, Daniel B.; Hoeppel, Ronald E. Publisher: Battelle Press, Columbus, OH.: Meyer et al., *Microb. Releases* (1993), 2(1), 11-22). Only epoxidation of alkenes has experienced little commercial success due to low product yields, toxicity of products and the large amount of cell mass required to generate products.

Large-scale protein production from methane, termed single cell protein or SCP has been technically feasible and commercialized at large scale (Villadsen *supra*). However, SCP has been less than economically successful due to the relatively high cost to produce microbial protein compared to agriculturally derived protein (i.e. soy protein). Single cell protein is a relatively low value product and therefore economic production cannot tolerate heavy bioprocessing costs. For this reason the yield of the methanotrophic strain may be critical to the overall economic viability of the process. Microbial biomass produced by methanotrophic bacteria is typically very high in protein content (~70-80% by weight), which can restrict the direct use of this protein to certain types of animal feed.

The conversion of C1 compounds to complex molecules with C-C bonds is a difficult and capital intensive process by traditional chemical synthetic routes. Traditionally, methane is first converted to synthesis gas (mixtures of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide), which is then used to produce other small molecular weight industrial precursors. Typically these are "commodity" type chemicals such as acetate, formaldehyde, or methanol. The basic problem is activation of the methane molecule which is thermodynamically very difficult to achieve by chemical means. "Activation" refers to the process of making the chemically unreactive methane molecule more reactive.

Methanotrophic bacteria contain enzymes (methane monooxygenases) which are capable of methane activation at ambient temperatures and pressures. Methane activation consists of oxygen insertion into methane to form methanol which is much more readily metabolized to more complex molecules within the cell. Two types of methane monooxygenase are found in methanotrophic bacteria. A

particulate methane monooxygenase (pMMO) has a narrow substrate specificity and is incapable of oxygen insertion into more complex molecules. Some, but not all methanotrophs may also contain a soluble methane monooxygenase (sMMO). This enzyme has been the subject of much investigation and proprietary claims due to its ability to oxygenate, or functionalize, a wide variety of aliphatic and aromatic molecules. This characteristic has been utilized for co-metabolic production processes where methanotrophs are fed both methane and a more complex molecule to be transformed by the sMMO. Numerous examples are reported of processes requiring both methane and, typically, a petroleum-derived feedstock such as toluene, naphthalene, or decane, where sMMO plays a role. However, the art is silent with respect to using methanotrophs for net synthesis of chemicals from methane as opposed to these co-metabolic transformations. For net synthesis, only inexpensive methane is required along with the ability to genetically engineer the strain to produce the desired chemical.

Methanotrophic cells can further build the oxidation products of methane (i.e. methanol and formaldehyde) into more complex molecules such as protein, carbohydrate and lipids. For example, under certain conditions methanotrophs are known to produce exopolysaccharides (Ivanova et al., *Mikrobiologiya* (1988), 57(4), 600-5; Kilbane, John J., II Gas, *Oil, Coal, Environ. Biotechnol.* 3, [Pap. IGT's Int. Symp.], 3rd (1991), Meeting Date 1990, 207-26. Editor(s): Akin, Cavit; Smith, Jared. Publisher: IGT, Chicago, IL). Similarly, methanotrophs are known to accumulate both isoprenoid compounds and carotenoid pigments of various carbon lengths (Urakami et al., *J. Gen. Appl. Microbiol.* (1986), 32(4), 317-41). Although these compounds have been identified in methanotrophs, they have not been microbial platforms of choice for production as these organisms have very poorly developed genetic systems, thereby limiting metabolic engineering for chemicals.

A necessary prerequisite to metabolic engineering of methanotrophs is a full understanding, and optimization, of the carbon metabolism for maximum growth and/or product yield. Obligate methanotrophs are typically thought to channel carbon from methane to useful products and energy via the Entner-Douderoff Pathway which utilizes the keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase enzyme (Dijkhuizen, L., P.R. Levering, G.E. DeVries 1992. In: Methane and Methanol Utilizers (Biotechnology

Handbooks 5) J. Colin Murrell and Howard Dalton eds. 1992 Pleanum Press NY pp 149-181). This pathway is not energy-yielding as is the case for the Embden-Meyerhof pathway. Thus, utilization of the Entner-Douderoff pathway results in lower cellular production yields and a greater proportion of the carbon produced as carbon dioxide compared to organisms that use the Embden-Meyerhof pathway. Therefore, a more energy efficient carbon processing pathway would greatly enhance the commercial viability of a methanotrophic platform for the generation of materials.

As noted above, methanotrophic bacteria possess the potential to be commercially effective production platforms for materials such as single cell protein, exopolysaccharides, and long chain carbon molecules such as isoprenoids and carotenoid pigments. The usefulness of methanotrophs for production of a larger range of chemicals is constrained however, by several limitations including, relatively slow growth rates of methanotrophs, limited ability to tolerate methanol as an alternative substrate to methane, difficulty in genetic engineering, poor understanding of the roles of multiple carbon assimilation pathways present in methanotrophs, and potentially high costs due to the oxygen demand of fully saturated substrates such as methane. The problem to be solved therefore is to develop a fast-growing, high yielding methanotroph capable of receiving foreign genes via standard genetic procedures. Full and rapid resolution of central carbon pathways is essential for enabling pathway engineering and carbon flux management for new products.

Applicants have solved the stated problem by providing a methanotrophic bacterial strain capable of efficiently using either methanol or methane as a carbon substrate. The strain is also metabolically versatile in that it contains multiple pathways for the incorporation of carbon from formaldehyde into 3-C units. The discovery of a phosphofructokinase and fructose 1,6 bisphosphate aldolase in this strain suggests that it can utilize the more energetically favorable Embden-Meyerhof pathway in addition to the Entner-Douderoff pathways. The present strain is shown to be useful for the production of a variety of materials beyond single cell protein to include carbohydrates, pigments, terpenoid compounds and aromatic compounds. The formation of large amounts of carbohydrates from methane or methanol can be carried out by this strain. This is surprising and also enables this strain to be used for the production of

typical carbohydrate or sugar fermentation end-products such as alcohols, acids and ketones. The present strain was also shown to be capable of genetic exchange with donor species such as *Escherichia coli* via a standard genetic procedure known as bacterial conjugation. In this way, the strain can be engineered for net synthesis from methane to produce new classes of products other than those naturally produced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a methanotrophic bacterial strain capable of growth on a C1 carbon substrate. The instant bacterial strain may be further characterized by the ability to grow rapidly and efficiently on either methanol or methane as a sole carbon source. This efficiency is due to the presence of a pyrophosphate linked phosphofructokinase enzyme within an operative Embden-Meyerhof pathway. This is a novel observation for methanotrophic bacteria. Functionally, the utilization of the Emben-Meyerhof pathway and pyrophosphate, instead of the Entner-Douderoff pathway reaction results in highly favorable cellular energetics which is manifested in higher yields, carbon conversion efficiency and growth rate.

The present strain also contains an enzyme system capable of reducing nitrate or nitrite with formation of gaseous nitrogen oxides. This capability is useful for reducing oxygen demand as well as for removing nitrates and nitrites in methane-containing environments such as landfills, wastewater treatment systems or anywhere that methane, oxygen and nitrates are present.

The ability to form large amounts of carbohydrates in the form of starch, polyglucose and/or extracellular polysaccharide is also useful for the production of carbohydrate-based products. Additionally *Methylomonas* 16a is only capable of growth on methane or methanol and is incapable of proliferating in the human body and thus is completely harmless and non-pathogenic. These characteristics make the strain ideally useful for the production of a wide range of products including animal feeds comprising variable carbohydrate/protein ratios.

The strain is shown to be capable of genetic exchange and expression of foreign genes. Additionally the present strain may be identified by the characteristic 16sRNA sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:81.

Additionally the present invention provides methods for the production of single cell protein, carbohydrates, and carotenoid pigments, or higher value mixtures of protein, pigments and carbohydrates. Additionally the strain may be used as a denitrifying agent for the

conversion of nitrate or nitrite to nitrous oxide with methane or methanol as carbon source.

Accordingly the invention provides a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain which:

(a) grows on a C1 carbon substrate selected from the group consisting of methane and methanol; and

(b) comprises a functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon pathway, said pathway comprising a gene encoding a pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase enzyme, the gene selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes with (a) under the following hybridization conditions: 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C and washed with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS followed by 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS;

(c) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 437 amino acids that has at least 63% identity based on the Smith-Waterman method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6; and

(d) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to (a), (b) or (c).

Optionally the present strain may comprise at least one gene encoding a fructose bisphosphate aldolase enzyme as part of the functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon pathway. Additionally, the present strain may optionally contain a functional Entner-Douderoff carbon pathway, where the Entner-Douderoff carbon pathway comprises at least one gene encoding a keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase.

In one embodiment the present strain may optionally contain other carbon flux genes encoding polypeptides selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.

In another embodiment the present strain may possess a denitrification pathway where the pathway may optionally comprise genes encoding polypeptides having the amino acid sequences selected from the

group consisting of SEQ ID NO:40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60.

In another embodiment the present strain may contain a set of exopolysaccharide synthesizing enzymes where the exopolysaccharide synthesizing enzymes may have the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38.

In a more specific embodiment the present strain may comprise genes encoding isoprenoid synthesizing enzymes where the enzymes are selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 86, and 78.

In a preferred embodiment the invention provides a method for the production of single cell protein comprising:

a) contacting the present high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain with a C1 carbon substrate, selected from the group consisting of methane and methanol, in a suitable medium for a time sufficient to permit the expression and accumulation of single cell protein; and

b) optionally recovering the single cell protein.

It is an additional object of the invention to provide a method for the biotransformation of a nitrogen containing compound selected from the group consisting of ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, and dinitrogen comprising, contacting the present high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain with a C1 carbon substrate selected from the group consisting of methane or methanol, in the presence of the nitrogen containing compound, in a suitable medium for a time sufficient to permit the biotransformation of the nitrogen containing compound.

Similarly it is an object of the present invention to provide a method for the production of a feed product comprising protein, carbohydrates and pigment comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain of the present invention with a C1 carbon substrate in a suitable medium for a time sufficient to permit the expression and accumulation of the feed product; and

b) optionally recovering the feed product.

Optionally the relative compositions of protein, carbohydrate and pigment are altered through the up-regulation or down-regulation of any one of the genes encoding the proteins selected from the group consisting

of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, and 69.

In a preferred embodiment the invention provides a method of identifying a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain comprising:

(a) growing a sample suspected of containing a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain on a suitable growth medium in the presence of methane as a sole carbon source;

(b) identifying colonies that grow under the conditions of step (a);

(c) analyzing the colonies identified in step (b) for the presence of pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase activity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS, SEQUENCE DESCRIPTIONS AND BIOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

Figure 1 shows the growth of *Methylomonas* 16a compared to the growth of *Methylococcus capsulatus* under identical growth conditions.

Figure 2 is a plot of optical density vs. methanol concentration for a culture of *Methylomonas* 16a grown on methanol alone.

Figure 3 represents a schematic of the Entner-Douderoff and Embden-Meyerhof pathways in Methylomonas 16a showing microarray expression results numerically ranked in order of decreasing expression level.

Figure 4 shows oxygen uptake by a cell suspension of *Methylomonas* 16a, in arbitrary units to detect oxygen consumption.

Figure 5 shows oxygen uptake by a cell suspension of *Methylomonas* 16a, in arbitrary units to detect oxygen consumption before and after sodium nitrite was injected into the incubation.

Figure 6 is a plot of the concentration of O_2 and N_2O evolved per hour vs. the concentration of O_2 in the medium of a cell suspension of *Methylomonas* 16a under aerobic conditions.

The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description and the accompanying sequence descriptions which form a part of this application.

The following sequence descriptions and sequences listings attached hereto comply with the rules governing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosures in patent applications as set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.821-1.825. The Sequence Descriptions contain the one letter code for nucleotide sequence characters and the three letter codes for amino acids as defined in conformity with the IUPAC-IYUB standards

described in *Nucleic Acids Research 13*:3021-3030 (1985) and in the *Biochemical Journal 219 (No. 2)*:345-373 (1984) which are herein incorporated by reference. The symbols and format used for nucleotide and amino acid sequence data comply with the rules set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.822.

Description	SEQ ID Nucleic acid	SEQ ID Peptide
Phosphoglucomutase: carbon Flux	1	2
Glucose 6 phosphate isomerase:Carbon flux	3	4
Phosphofructokinase pyrophosphate dependent: Carbon Flux	5	6
6-Phosphogluconate dehydratase:Carbon flux	7	8
Glucose 6 phosphate 1 dehydrogenase:Carbon Flux	9	10
Transaldolase: Carbon Flux	11	12
Transaldolase: Carbon Flux	13	14
Fructose bisphosphate aldoslase:Carbon Flux	15	16
Fructose bisphosphate aldoslase:Carbon Flux	17	18
KHG/KDPG Aldolase :Carbon Flux	19	20
ugp: Exopolysaccharaide	21	22
*gumD:*Exopolysaccharaide	23	24
wza:Exopolysaccharaide	25	26
*epsB:*Exopolysaccharaide	27	28
*epsM:*Exopolysaccharaide	30	20
*waaE:*Exopolysaccharaide	31	32
*epsV:*Exopolysaccharaide	33	34
*gumH:*Exopolysaccharaide	35	36
glycosyl transferase:Exopolysaccharaide	37	38
nirF: Denitrification	39	40
nirD: Denitrification	41	42
nirL:Denitrification	43	44
nirG:Denitrification	45	46
nirH:Denitrification	47	48
nirJ:Denitrification	49	50
nasA:Denitrification	51	52
norC:Denitrification	53	54
norB:Denitrification	55	56
norZ:Denitrification	57	58
norS:Denitrification	59	60
*dxs:*Terpenoid synthesis	61	62

dxr: Terpenoid synthesis	63	64

Description	SEQ ID Nucleic acid	SEQ ID Peptide
ispF: Terpenoid synthesis	65	66
ispD: Terpenoid synthesis	67	68
pyrG: Terpenoid synthesis	69	70
lspA: Terpenoid synthesis	71	72
lspE: Terpenoid synthesis	73	74
crtN: Terpenoid synthesis	75	76
crtN1: Terpenoid synthesis	77	78
Particulate monooxygenase	79	80
16sRNA for Methylomonas 16a	81	-

Applicants made the following biological deposits under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure:

Depositor Identification Reference	International Depository Designation	Date of Deposit
Methylomonas 16a	ATCC PTA 2402	August 21 2000

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention describes the isolation and characterization of a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain useful for the production of biomass including proteins, carbohydrates and pigments. The present strain is typed by 16sRNA as a *Methylomonas sp.* and is referred to herein as *Methylomonas 16a*. In addition, the strain may be useful for the production of mixtures of proteins, carbohydrates and pigments for the purpose of generating animal feeds. The strain possesses the advantage of an active Embden-Meyerhof carbon flux pathway having a pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase gene, which conveys certain energetic advantages to the strain as a production platform for various materials and biomass. Additionally the strain naturally possesses an active isoprenoid pathway for the generation of pigments indigenous to the strain. In this disclosure, a number of terms and abbreviations are used. The following definitions are provided.

The term "Embden-Meyerhof pathway" refers to the series of biochemical reactions for conversion of hexoses such as glucose and fructose to important cellular 3 carbon intermediates such as glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate, dihydroxyacetone phosphate, phosphophenol pyruvate and pyruvate. These reactions typically proceed with net yield of biochemically useful energy in the form of ATP. The key enzymes unique to the Embden-Meyerhof pathway are phosphofructokinase and fructose-1,6 bisphosphate aldolase.

The term "Entner-Douderoff pathway" refers to a series of biochemical reactions for conversion of hexoses such as glucose or fructose to important 3 carbon cellular intermediates such as pyruvate and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate without any net production of biochemically useful energy. The key enzymes unique to the Entner-Douderoff pathway are the 6 phosphogluconate dehydratase and the ketodeoxyphosphogluconate aldolase.

The term "diagnostic" as it relates to the presence of a gene in a pathway means where a gene having that activity is identified, it is evidence of the presence of that pathway. Within the context of the present invention the presence of a gene encoding a pyrophosphate dependant phosphofructokinase is "diagnostic" for the presence of the Embden-Meyerhof carbon pathway and the presence of gene encoding a ketodeoxyphosphogluconate aldolase is "diagnostic" for the presence of the Entner-Douderoff carbon pathway.

The term "Yield" is defined herein as the amount of cell mass produced per gram of carbon substrate metabolized.

The term "carbon conversion efficiency" is a measure of how much carbon is assimilated into cell mass and is calculated assuming a biomass composition of $CH_2O_{0.5}N_{0.25}$.

The term "high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain" refers to a bacterium capable of growth with methane or methanol as a sole carbon and energy source and which possesses a functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon flux pathway resulting in a yield of cell mass per gram of C1 substrate metabolized. The specific "high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain" described herein is referred to as "*Methylomonas* 16a" or "16a", which terms are used interchangeably.

The term "a C1 carbon substrate" refers to any carbon-containing molecule that lacks a carbon-carbon bond. Examples are methane,

methanol, formaldehyde, formic acid, methylated amines, and methylated thiols.

The term "functional denitrifying enzymatic pathway" refers to a series of enzymes which sequentially reduce nitrate or nitrite to more reduced products such as nitric oxide, nitrous oxide or ultimately dinitrogen. This process may or may not be energy yielding.

The term "denitrification" refers to the process of converting nitrates or nitrites to gaseous dinitrogen or other gaseous nitrogen oxides. To facilitate denitrification the present strain comprises genes encoding a number of enzymes in the denitrification pathway including: the *nir* genes (*nirD, nirF, nirG, nirH, nirJ, nirL* and *nirS*) encoding the nitrite reductase which catalyzes the reduction of nitrite (NO_2) to nitric oxide, the *nasA* gene, encoding nitrate reductase which catalyzes the reduction of nitrate (NO_3) to nitrite (NO_2); and the *nor* genes (*norB, norC* or *norZ*) encoding a nitric oxide reductase which catalyzes the reduction of nitric oxide (NO) to nitrous oxide (N_2O).

The term "isoprenoid compound" refers to any compound which is derived via the pathway beginning with isopentenyl pyrophosphate and formed by the head to tail condensation of isoprene units which may be of 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 or 40 carbons in length. The term "isoprenoid pigment" refers to a class of compounds which typically have strong light absorbing properties and are derived from the head to tail condensation of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 40 carbon isoprene chains. These isoprene chains are ultimately derived from isopentenyl pyrophosphate. A number of genes and gene products are associated with the present strain encoding the isoprenoid biosynthetic pathway including the *dxs* gene, encoding 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase, the *dxr* gene, encoding 1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase, the "*ispD,*" gene encoding the 2C-methyl-D-erythritol cytidyltransferase enzyme, the "*ispE*" gene encoding the 4-diphosphocytidyl-2-C-methylerythritol kinase, the "*ispF*" gene encoding a 2C-methyl-d-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate synthase, the "*pyrG*" gene, encoding a CTP synthase, the "*ispA*" gene, encoding geranyltransferase or farneseyl diphosphate synthase and the "*ctrN*" and "*ctrN* 1" genes, encoding diapophytoene dehydrogenase.

The term "single cell protein" will be abbreviated "SCP" and refers to a protein derived from organisms that exist in the unicellular, or single cell,

state. This includes unicellular bacteria, yeasts, fungi or eukaryotic single cell organisms such as algae.

The term "extracellular polysaccharide" or "exocellular polysaccharide" will be abbreviated "ESP" and refers to a polysaccharide produced by methanotrophic bacteria typically comprising a carbohydrate "backbone" polymer as cross-linking carbohydrate polymers. These polymers are excreted on the outside of the microbial cell and may function in adhesion to surfaces or as a response to environmental stress. The present strain comprises a number of genes encoding various steps in the synthesis of extracellular polysaccharide including the "*ugp*" gene encoding UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase, the "*gumD*" and "*waaE*" genes encoding glycosyltransferases, the "*wza*" and "*epsB*" genes, encoding polysaccharide export proteins, the "*epsM*" gene, encoding a polysaccharide biosynthesis related protein, and the "*epsV*" gene, encoding a sugar transferase.

The term "carbohydrate" refers to any sugar containing constituent, particularly storage forms, such as glycogen or starch and extracellular polysaccharides.

The term "fermentation product" refers to products derived from the fermentation of any carbohydrate formed by the methanotrophic bacterium from methane or methanol.

The term "particulate methane monooxygenase" will be abbreviated as "pMMO" and will refer to a membrane-associated methane monooxygenase which inserts oxygen in to the enzyme substrate.

The terms "soluble methane monooxygenase" will be abbreviated as "sMMO" and will refer a to soluble or cytoplasmic methane monooxygenase - localized in the cytoplasm.

As used herein, an "isolated nucleic acid fragment" is a polymer of RNA or DNA that is single- or double-stranded, optionally containing synthetic, non-natural or altered nucleotide bases. An isolated nucleic acid fragment in the form of a polymer of DNA may be comprised of one or more segments of cDNA, genomic DNA or synthetic DNA.

"Gene" refers to a nucleic acid fragment that expresses a specific protein, including regulatory sequences preceding (5' non-coding sequences) and following (3' non-coding sequences) the coding sequence. "Native gene" refers to a gene as found in nature with its own regulatory sequences. "Chimeric gene" refers to any gene that is not a

native gene, comprising regulatory and coding sequences that are not found together in nature. Accordingly, a chimeric gene may comprise regulatory sequences and coding sequences that are derived from different sources, or regulatory sequences and coding sequences derived from the same source, but arranged in a manner different than that found in nature. "Endogenous gene" refers to a native gene in its natural location in the genome of an organism. A "foreign" gene refers to a gene not normally found in the host organism, but that is introduced into the host organism by gene transfer. Foreign genes can comprise native genes inserted into a non-native organism, or chimeric genes. A "transgene" is a gene that has been introduced into the genome by a transformation procedure.

The term "percent identity", as known in the art, is a relationship between two or more polypeptide sequences or two or more polynucleotide sequences, as determined by comparing the sequences. In the art, "identity" also means the degree of sequence relatedness between polypeptide or polynucleotide sequences, as the case may be, as determined by the match between strings of such sequences. "Identity" and "similarity" can be readily calculated by known methods, including but not limited to those described in: Computational Molecular Biology (Lesk, A. M., ed.) Oxford University Press, NY (1988); Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects (Smith, D. W., ed.) Academic Press, NY (1993); Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part I (Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G., eds.) Humana Press, NJ (1994); Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology (von Heinje, G., ed.) Academic Press (1987); and Sequence Analysis Primer (Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds.) Stockton Press, NY (1991). Preferred methods to determine identity are designed to give the best match between the sequences tested. Methods to determine identity and similarity are codified in publicly available computer programs. Sequence alignments and percent identity calculations may be performed using the Megalign program of the LASERGENE bioinformatics computing suite (DNASTAR Inc., Madison, WI). Multiple alignment of the sequences was performed using the Clustal method of alignment (Higgins and Sharp (1989) *CABIOS.* 5:151-153) with the default parameters (GAP PENALTY=10, GAP LENGTH PENALTY=10). Default parameters for pairwise alignments using the Clustal method were KTUPLE 1, GAP PENALTY=3, WINDOW=5 and DIAGONALS SAVED=5.

Suitable nucleic acid fragments (isolated polynucleotides of the present invention) encode polypeptides that are at least about 70% identical, preferably at least about 80% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Preferred nucleic acid fragments encode amino acid sequences that are about 85% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. More preferred nucleic acid fragments encode amino acid sequences that are at least about 90% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Most preferred are nucleic acid fragments that encode amino acid sequences that are at least about 95% identical to the amino acid sequences reported herein. Suitable nucleic acid fragments not only have the above homologies but typically encode a polypeptide having at least 50 amino acids, preferably at least 100 amino acids, more preferably at least 150 amino acids, still more preferably at least 200 amino acids, and most preferably at least 250 amino acids.

A nucleic acid molecule is "hybridizable" to another nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA, genomic DNA, or RNA, when a single stranded form of the nucleic acid molecule can anneal to the other nucleic acid molecule under the appropriate conditions of temperature and solution ionic strength. Hybridization and washing conditions are well known and exemplified in Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F. and Maniatis, T. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor (1989), particularly Chapter 11 and Table 11.1 therein (entirely incorporated herein by reference). The conditions of temperature and ionic strength determine the "stringency" of the hybridization. Stringency conditions can be adjusted to screen for moderately similar fragments, such as homologous sequences from distantly related organisms, to highly similar fragments, such as genes that duplicate functional enzymes from closely related organisms. Post-hybridization washes determine stringency conditions. One set of preferred conditions uses a series of washes starting with 6X SSC, 0.5% SDS at room temperature for 15 min, then repeated with 2X SSC, 0.5% SDS at 45°C for 30 min, and then repeated twice with 0.2X SSC, 0.5% SDS at 50°C for 30 min. A more preferred set of stringent conditions uses higher temperatures in which the washes are identical to those above except for the temperature of the final two 30 min washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.5% SDS was increased to 60°C. Another preferred set of highly stringent conditions uses two final washes in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS

at 65°C. An additional preferred set of stringent conditions include 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C and washed with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS followed by 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS).

Hybridization requires that the two nucleic acids contain complementary sequences, although depending on the stringency of the hybridization, mismatches between bases are possible. The appropriate stringency for hybridizing nucleic acids depends on the length of the nucleic acids and the degree of complementation, variables well known in the art. The greater the degree of similarity or homology between two nucleotide sequences, the greater the value of T*m* for hybrids of nucleic acids having those sequences. The relative stability (corresponding to higher T*m*) of nucleic acid hybridizations decreases in the following order: RNA:RNA, DNA:RNA, DNA:DNA. For hybrids of greater than 100 nucleotides in length, equations for calculating T*m* have been derived (see Sambrook et al., *supra*, 9.50-9.51). For hybridizations with shorter nucleic acids, i.e., oligonucleotides, the position of mismatches becomes more important, and the length of the oligonucleotide determines its specificity (see Sambrook et al., *supra*, 11.7-11.8). In one embodiment the length for a hybridizable nucleic acid is at least about 10 nucleotides. Preferable a minimum length for a hybridizable nucleic acid is at least about 15 nucleotides; more preferably at least about 20 nucleotides; and most preferably the length is at least 30 nucleotides. Furthermore, the skilled artisan will recognize that the temperature and wash solution salt concentration may be adjusted as necessary according to factors such as length of the probe.

The term "sequence analysis software" refers to any computer algorithm or software program that is useful for the analysis of nucleotide or amino acid sequences. "Sequence analysis software" may be commercially available or independently developed. Typical sequence analysis software will include but is not limited to the GCG suite of programs (Wisconsin Package Version 9.0, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), Madison, WI), BLASTP, BLASTN, BLASTX (Altschul et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410 (1990), and DNASTAR (DNASTAR, Inc. 1228 S. Park St. Madison, WI 53715 USA), and the FASTA program incorporating the Smith-Waterman algorithm (W. R. Pearson, *Comput. Methods Genome Res.*, [Proc. Int. Symp.] (1994), Meeting Date 1992, 111-20. Editor(s): Suhai, Sandor. Publisher: Plenum, New York, NY). Within the context of

this application it will be understood that where sequence analysis software is used for analysis, that the results of the analysis will be based on the "default values" of the program referenced, unless otherwise specified. As used herein "default values" will mean any set of values or parameters which originally load with the software when first initialized.

Standard recombinant DNA and molecular cloning techniques used here are well known in the art and are described by Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F. and Maniatis, T., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989) (hereinafter "Maniatis"); and by Silhavy, T. J., Bennan, M. L. and Enquist, L. W., Experiments with Gene Fusions, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Cold Press Spring Harbor, NY (1984); and by Ausubel, F. M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, published by Greene Publishing Assoc. and Wiley-Interscience (1987).

The present invention provides a unique methanotrophic bacterial strain, useful for the production of a variety materials from C1 carbon sources such as methane and methanol. The strain is referred to herein as *Methylomonas* 16a, and is characterized by rapid doubling time, high yield and the presence of genes encoding both the Entner-Douderoff carbon pathway as well as the Embden-Meyerhof pathway, allowing for versatility in carbon flux management and higher efficiency of carbon incorporation. The strain has been shown to produce a variety of food and feed products such as single cell protein, exopolysaccharide and starch. The strain has particularly high value in the production of food and feed materials as it is possible to manipulate the various concentrations of protein, carbohydrate and starch all within the same organism. This capability will permit strains to be uniquely tailored for individual specific food and feed applications. Additionally the strain has demonstrated utility in the production of terpenoid and carotenoid compounds, useful as pigments and as monomers in polymeric materials.

Isolation of *Methylomonas* 16a

The original environmental sample containing *Methylomonas* 16a was obtained from pond sediment. The pond sediment was inoculated directly into a defined mineral medium under 25% methane in air. Methane was used as the sole source of carbon and energy. Growth was followed until the optical density at 660 nm was stable, whereupon the culture was transferred to fresh medium such that a 1:100 dilution was achieved. After

3 successive transfers with methane as the sole carbon and energy source the culture was plated onto defined minimal medium agar and incubated under 25% methane in air. Many methanotrophic bacterial species were isolated in this manner. However, *Methylomonas* 16a was selected as the organism to study due to the rapid growth of colonies, large colony size, its ability to grow on minimal media, and pink pigmentation indicative of an active biosynthetic pathway for carotenoids.

Methanotrophs are classified into three metabolic groups ("Type I", "Type X" or "Type II") based on the mode of carbon incorporation, morphology, %GC content and the presence or absence of key specific enzymes. Example 4, Table 2 shows key traits determined for *Methylomonas* 16a in relation to the three major groupings of methanotrophs. The strain clearly falls into the Type I grouping based on every trait, with the exception of nitrogen fixation. It is generally well accepted that these organisms do not fix nitrogen. Therefore, *Methylomonas* 16a appears unique in this aspect of nitrogen metabolism.

16SrRNA extracted from the strain was sequenced and compared to known 16SrRNAs from other microorganisms. The data showed 96% identity to sequences from *Methylomonas sp.* KSP III and *Methylomonas sp.* strain LW13. Based on this evidence, as well as the other physiological traits described in Table 2 (Example 4), it was concluded that the strain was a member of the genus *Methylomonas*.

Metabolic and Physiological Characterization of *Methylomonas 16a*

Carbon Metabolism: The present methanotrophic bacterial strain, *Methylomonas* 16a, converts methane to methanol via a methane monooxygenase as the first step in carbon utilization. The methane monooxygenase present in the strain is a particulate, as opposed to a soluble, monooxygenase. Particulate methane monooxygenases (pMMO) are well known in the art (Murrell et al., *Arch. Microbiol.* (2000), 173(5-6), 325-332) and many have been isolated and sequenced. pMMO's are characterized by their narrow substrate specificity as opposed to sMMO's which are less discriminating. For this reason the pMMO enzyme is favored for the production of bulk chemicals since the sMMO is likely to modify many of the chemical intermediates needed for the efficient production of a specific product.

The gene and gene product corresponding to the pMMO isolated from the present strain have been sequenced and functionally identified on

the basis of homology comparisons to sequences in publicly available databases. The instant sequence is highly homologous to that isolated from *Methylococcus capsulatus* (GenBank B57266).

The present strain contains several anomalies in the carbon utilization pathway. For example, based on genome sequence data, the strain is shown to contain genes for two pathways of hexose metabolism. The Entner-Douderoff Pathway utilizing the keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase enzyme is present in the strain. Is generally well accepted that this is the operative pathway in obligate methanotrophs. Also present, however, is the Embden-Meyerhof pathway which utilizes the fructose bisphosphate aldolase enzyme. It is well known that this pathway is either not present or not operative in obligate methanotrophs. Energetically, the latter pathway is most favorable and allows greater yield of biologically useful energy, ultimately resulting in greater yield production of cell mass and other cell mass-dependent products in *Methylomonas* 16a. The activity of this pathway in the present 16a strain has been confirmed through microarray data and biochemical evidence measuring the reduction of ATP. Although the 16a strain has been shown to possess both the Embden-Meyerhof and the Entner-Douderoff pathway enzymes the data suggests that the Embden-Meyerhof pathway enzymes are more strongly expressed than the Entner-Douderoff pathway enzymes. This result is surprising and counter to existing beliefs concerning the glycolytic metabolism of methanotrophic bacteria. Applicants have discovered other methanotrophic bacteria having this characteristic, including for example, *Methylomonas clara* and *Methylosinus sporium*. It is likely that this activity has remained undiscovered in methanotrophs due to the lack of activity of the enzyme with ATP, the typical phosphoryl donor for the enzyme in most bacterial systems.

A particularly novel and useful feature of the Embden-Meyerhof pathway in strain 16a is that the key phosphofructokinase step is pyrophosphate dependent instead of ATP dependent. This feature adds to the energy yield of the pathway by using pyrophosphate instead of ATP (Example 6). Because of its significance in providing an energetic advantage to the strain, this gene in the carbon flux pathway is considered diagnostic for the present strain.

Comparison of the pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase gene sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ

ID NO:6) to public databases reveals that the most similar known sequences is about 63% identical to the amino acid sequence reported herein over a length of 437 amino acid using a Smith-Waterman alignment algorithm (W. R. Pearson, *Comput. Methods Genome Res.*, [Proc. Int. Symp.] (1994), Meeting Date 1992, 111-20. Editor(s): Suhai, Sandor. Publisher: Plenum, New York, NY). More preferred amino acid fragments are at least about 80%-90% identical to the sequences herein. Most preferred are nucleic acid fragments that are at least 95% identical to the amino acid fragments reported herein. Similarly, preferred pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase encoding nucleic acid sequences corresponding to the instant gene are those encoding active proteins and which are at least 80% identical to the nucleic acid sequences of reported herein. More preferred pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase nucleic acid fragments are at least 90% identical to the sequences herein. Most preferred are pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase nucleic acid fragments that are at least 95% identical to the nucleic acid fragments reported herein.

Accordingly the invention provides a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain which:

(a) grows on a C1 carbon substrate selected from the group consisting of methane and methanol; and

(b) comprises a functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon pathway, said pathway comprising a gene encoding a pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase enzyme, the gene selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes with (a) under the following hybridization conditions: 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C and washed with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS followed by 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS;

(c) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 437 amino acids that has at least 63% identity based on the Smith-Waterman method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6; and

(d) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to (a), (b) or (c).

Methane and methanol are the only substrates shown to support growth of *Methylomonas* 16a. The strain is grown on defined medium without the addition of complex growth factors. Methanol utilization is reported to typically require "adaptation" and growth on methanol concentration ranging from 0.1% to 3% is also reported as "variable". *Methylomonas* 16a was shown to grow on methanol concentrations as high as 600 mM (2.4%) without adaptation and with good yield. (Figure 2).

In methanotrophic bacteria methane is converted to biomolecules via a cyclic set of reactions known as the ribulose monophosphate pathway or RuMP cycle. This pathway is comprised of three phases, each phase being a series of enzymatic steps. The first step is "fixation" or incorporation of C-1 (formaldehyde) into a pentose to form a hexose or six carbon sugar. This occurs via a condensation reaction between a 5 carbon sugar (pentose) and formaldehyde and is catalyzed by hexulose monophosphate synthase. The second phase is termed "cleavage" and results in splitting of that hexose into two 3 carbon molecules. One of those three carbon molecules is recycled back through the RuMP pathway and the other 3 carbon fragment is utilized for cell growth. In methanotrophs and methylotrophs the RuMP pathway may occur as one of three variants. However, only two of these variants are commonly found: the FBP/TA (fructose bisphosphotase/Transaldolase) or the KDPG/TA (keto deoxy phosphogluconate/transaldolase) pathway. (Dijkhuizen L., G.E. Devries. The physiology and biochemistry of aerobic methanol-utilizing gram negative and gram positive bacteria. In: Methane and Methanol Utilizers 1992, ed. Colin Murrell and Howard Dalton. Plenum Press, NY).

The present strain is unique in the way it handles the "cleavage" steps as genes were found that carry out this conversion via fructose bisphosphate as a key intermediate. The genes for fructose bisphosphate aldolase and transaldolase were found clustered together on one piece of DNA. Secondly the genes for the other variant involving the keto deoxy phosphogluconate intermediate were also found clustered together. Available literature teaches that these organisms (methylotrophs and methanotrophs) rely solely on the KDPG pathway and that the FBP-dependent fixation pathway is utilized by facultative methylotrophs

(Dijkhuizen et al., *supra*). Therefore the latter observation is expected, whereas the former is not. The finding of the FBP genes in an obligate methane utilizing bacterium is both surprising and suggestive of utility. The FBP pathway is energetically favorable to the host microorganism due to the fact that less energy (ATP) is utilized than is utilized in the KDPG pathway. Thus organisms that utilize the FBP pathway may have an energetic advantage and growth advantage over those that utilize the KDPG pathway. This advantage may also be useful for energy-requiring production pathways in the strain. By using this pathway, a methane-utilizing bacterium may have an advantage over other methane utilizing organisms as production platforms for either single cell protein or for any other product derived from the flow of carbon through the RuMP pathway.

Accordingly the present invention provides a *Methylomonas* having two distinct carbon flux pathways, comprising genes and gene products as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1-20, and encoding both a pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase pyrophosphate and a keto-deoxy phosphogluconate (KDPG) aldolase. Comparison of the KDPG aldolase gene sequence (SEQ ID NO:19) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:20) to public databases reveals that the most similar known sequences is about 59% identical to the amino acid sequence of reported herein over a length of 212 amino acid using a Smith-Waterman alignment algorithm (W. R. Pearson, *supra).* More preferred amino acid fragments are at least about 80%-90% identical to the sequences herein. Most preferred are nucleic acid fragments that are at least 95% identical to the amino acid fragments reported herein. Similarly, preferred KDPG aldolase encoding nucleic acid sequences corresponding to the instant gene are those encoding active proteins and which are at least 80% identical to the nucleic acid sequences of reported herein. More preferred KDPG aldolase nucleic acid fragments are at least 90% identical to the sequences herein. Most preferred are KDPG aldolase nucleic acid fragments that are at least 95% identical to the nucleic acid fragments reported herein.

It is thus an object of the invention to provide a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain having the ability to grow exclusively on either methane or methanol, comprising a functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon pathway, said pathway comprising a gene encoding a pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase enzyme and at least one

gene encoding a keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase enzyme, selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:20;

(b) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes with (a) under the following hybridization conditions: 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C and washed with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS followed by 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS;

(c) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 212 amino acids that has at least 59% identity based on the Smith-Waterman method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:20; and

(d) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to (a), (b) or (c).

In addition to the pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase enzyme and keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase enzyme, the strain comprises other carbon flux genes including an FBP aldolase, phosphoglucomutase, pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase pyrophosphate, 6-Phosphogluconate dehydratase, and a glucose-6 phosphate-1 dehydrogenase. The phosphoglucomutase is responsible for the interconversion of glucose-6-phosphate to glucose-1-phosphate, which feeds into either the Entner-Douderoff or Embden-Meyerhof carbon flux pathways. As shown in Figure 3, fructose-6-phosphate may be convert to either glucose-6-phosphase by glucose phosphate isomerase (Entner-Douderoff) or to fructose-1,6-bisphosphate (FBP) by a phosphofructokinase (Embden-Meyerhof). Following the Embden-Meyerhof pathway, FBP is then taken to two three-carbon moieties (dihydroxyacetone and 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde) by the FBP aldolase. Returning to the Entner-Douderoff system, glucose-6-phosphate is taken to 6-phosphogluconate by a glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase which is subsequently taken to 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate (KDPG) by a 6 phosphogluconate dehydratase. The KDPG is then converted to two three-carbon moieties (pyruvate and 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde) by a KDPG aldolase. Thus the Embden-Meyerhof and Entner-Douderoff pathways are rejoined at the level of 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde.

Identification of High Growth Methanotrophic Bacteria

Although the present 16a strain has been isolated fortuitously, it is contemplated that the present teaching will enable the general identification and isolation of similar strains. For example, the key characteristics of the present high growth strain are that it is an obligate methanotroph, using only either methane or methanol as a sole carbon source; and it possesses a functional Embden-Meyerhof pathway, and particularly a gene encoding a pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase. Methods for the isolation of methanotrophs are common and well known in the art (See for example Thomas D. Brock in Biotechnology: A Textbook of Industrial Microbiology, Second Edition (1989) Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA., or Deshpande, Mukund V., *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.*, 36, 227, (1992)). Similarly pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase has been well characterized in mammalian systems and assay methods have been well developed (see for example Schliselfeld et al. *Clin. Biochem.* (1996), 29(1), 79-83; Clark et al., *J. Mol. Cell. Cardiol.* (1980), 12(10), 1053-64). The contemporary microbiologist will be able to use these techniques to identify the present high growth strain.

The specific strain of the present invention possesses a specific pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6. The present strain may be further characterized by analyzing a methanotrophic bacterial strain for the presence of the gene encoding this enzyme.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a method of identifying a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain comprising:

(a) growing a sample suspected of containing a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain on a suitable growth medium in the presence of methane as a sole carbon source;

(b) identifying colonies that grow on the conditions of step (a);

(c) analyzing the colonies identified in step (b) for the presence of pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase activity.

Growth Characteristics: The presence of the above mentioned carbon flux characteristics was previously unknown in methanotrophic bacteria and may explain the rapid growth rate and the increased carbon conversion efficiency of this strains and other strains possessing this pathway, relative to strain that do not have this pathway. The present *Methylomonas* 16a has been shown to grow on methane with a doubling time of only 2.5 h. This is a very high growth rate

and is an obvious advantage for commercial use as well as for the genetic manipulations performed in development of the strain. Additionally, *Methylomonas* has no requirement for organic growth factors such as yeast extract or other costly fermentation additives. The strain requires only methane or methanol, inorganic minerals, oxygen and water for optimum growth, giving the present strain an advantage for large scale growth at low cost.

Particularly noteworthy is the high yield of the present strain. Yield is defined herein as the amount of cell mass produced per gram of carbon substrate metabolized. The present strain has shown the ability to produce greater than 0.8 and preferably greater than 1.0 grams of cell mass per gram of methane metabolized. Similarly the present strain has shown the ability to produce greater than 0.30 and preferably greater than 0.45, more preferably greater than 0.5 cell mass per gram of methanol metabolized.

Carbon conversion efficiency is another measure of how much carbon is assimilated into cell mass. Carbon conversion efficiency is expressed in units of g/mol methane (1 g dry wt/g methane) / g/ mol biomass. Carbon conversion efficiency is calculated assuming a biomass composition of $CH_2O_{0.5}N_{0.25}$. The present strain will have a particularly high carbon conversion efficiency where an efficiency of greater than 40 is common, an efficiency of greater than 50 is preferred, a conversion of greater than 65 is highly preferred and an efficient of greater than 70 is most preferred.

Methanol Utilization: *Methylomonas* 16a is shown to grow at methanol concentrations as high as 600 mM . Typically methanol can be toxic at these concentrations to some methanotrophic bacteria. *Methylomonas* 16a can tolerate up to about 2.4% methanol which is at the upper end of the known spectrum of methanol tolerance for methanotrophic bacteria (Green, Peter, Taxonomy of Methylotrophic Bacteria. In: Methane and Methanol Utilizers (Biotechnology Handbooks 5) J. Colin Murrell and Howard Dalton eds., 1992 Pleanum Press NY, pp 23-84). This feature again allows for much lower capital costs in reactor design since tolerance for methanol is higher necessitating reactors with fewer mixing ports (i.e. lower construction costs). This issue (high reactor costs due to mixing requirements to overcome methanol toxicity) is a major drawback to growth of methanotrophic bacteria on methanol.

Glycogen Production: *Methylomonas* 16a has been shown to produce in excess of 50% of its weight as glycogen during active growth on methanol and significant amounts of glycogen during active (non-stress associated) growth on methane. This aspect is useful for the production of mixtures of protein and

carbohydrate to serve a wider array of animal feed nutritional needs as compared to other obligate methanotrophs producing only protein as the sole product. Alternatively, this trait enables *Methylomonas* 16a to serve as a host strain for the production of glycogen from methane or methanol. Furthermore, internal hexose metabolism is clearly occurring in *Methylomonas* 16a. Thus the organism can serve as host for the production of chemical products typically considered to be only produced by carbohydrate metabolism. Accordingly the invention provides a *Methylomonas* strain having the ability to produce in excess of 50% of its weight of glycogen when grown on methanol, where about 20% to about 40% is typical.

Pigment and Terpenoid Production: The present *Methylomonas* strain is useful for the production of a variety of pigments and particularly the isoprenoid pigments. This class of pigments are known to have strong light absorbing properties and are derived from the head to tail condensation of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 40 carbon isoprene chains. One specific pigment identified in the present strain is a C-30 carotenoid. The content of this pigment is very high in the cell and is indicative of naturally high carbon flow through the isoprenoid pathway. This aspect provides the basis for viewing the isoprenoid pathway as a "backbone production pathway" for isoprenoid-derived products. It is contemplated for example that high value carotenoids such as astaxanthin, β-carotene, canthaxanthin, and lutein may be produced by the instant organism.

Additionally the present strain is expected to have the ability to produce various isoprenoid compounds. Isoprenoids are an extremely large and diverse group of natural products that have a common biosynthetic origin based on a single metabolic precursor known as isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP). The group of natural products known as isoprenoids includes all substances that are derived biosynthetically from the 5-carbon compound isopentenyl diphosphate. Isoprenoid compounds are also referred to as "terpenes" or "terpenoids", which is the term used in the designation of the various classes of these examples (Spurgeon and Porter, Biosynthesis of Isoprenoid Compounds, pp 3-46, A Wiley-Interscience Publication (1981)). Isoprenoids are ubiquitous compounds found in all living organisms. Some of the well-known examples of isoprenoids are steroids (triterpenes), carotenoids (tetraterpenes), and squalene, just to name a few.

The biosynthesis of such compounds typically involve the enzyme isopentenyl pyrophosphate and are formed by the head to tail condensation of isoprene units which may be of 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 or 40 carbons in length.

It is contemplated that other, related, small cyclic molecules such as limonene, menthol and geraniol may be produced in the present strain via the introduction of the appropriate plant-derived terpene synthases. Thus the isoprenoid pathway may be viewed as a platform pathway for production of complex cyclic and unsaturated molecules from methane or methanol. This capability is unique to biology, purely chemical processes cannot convert C-1 compounds to cyclic molecules with any degree of specificity.

Many steps in isoprenoid pathways are known. For example, the initial steps of the alternate pathway involve the condensation of 3-carbon molecules (pyruvate and C1 aldehyde group, D-glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate), to yield a 5-carbon compound (D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate). Lois et al. has reported a gene, *dxs*, that encodes D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase (DXS) that catalyzes the synthesis of D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate in *E. coli* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 2105-2110 (1998)).

Next, the intramolecular rearrangement of D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate occurs by an unspecified reduction process for the formation of 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol-4-phosphate. One of the enzymes involved in the reduction process is D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase (DXR). Takahashi et al. reported the *dxr* gene product catalyzes the formation of 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol-4-phosphate in the alternate pathway in *E. coli* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 9879-9884 (1998)).

Steps converting 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol-4-phosphate to isopentenyl monophosphate are not well characterized although some steps are known. 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol-4-phosphate is converted into 4-diphosphocytidyl-2C-methyl-D-erythritol in a cytosine triphosphate (CTP) dependent reaction by the enzyme encoded by non-annotated gene *ygbP*, encoding a 2C-methyl-d-erythritol cytidylyltransferase. Rondich et al. reported a YgbP protein in *E. coli* that catalyzes the reaction mentioned above (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 96:11758-11763 (1999)). Recently, *ygbP* gene was renamed as *ispD* as a part of the *isp* gene cluster. The 2 position hydroxy group of 4-diphosphocytidyl-2C-methyl-D-erythritol can

be phosphorylated in an ATP dependent reaction by a 4-diphosphocytidyl-2-C-methylerythritol kinase encoded by the *ychB* gene. Luttgen et al. has reported a YchB protein in *E. coli* that phosphorylates 4-diphosphocytidyl-2C-methyl-D-erythritol, resulting in 4-diphosphocytidyl-2C-methyl-D-erythritol 2-phosphate (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97:1062-1067 (2000)). Recently, the *ychB* gene was renamed as *ispE* as a part of the *isp* gene cluster.

Herz et al. reported that the *ygbB* gene product (2C-methyl-d-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate synthase) in *E. coli* converts 4-diphosphocytidyl-2C-methyl-D-erythritol 2-phosphate to 2C-methyl-D-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate in a CTP dependent reaction. 2C-methyl-D-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate can be further converted into carotenoids through the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97:2486-2490 (2000)). Recently, the *ygbB* gene was renamed as *ispF* as a part of *isp* gene cluster.

Both reactions catalyzed by the YgbB and YgbP enzymes are carried out in CTP dependent manner. Thus CTP synthase plays an important role in the isoprenoid pathway. PyrG encoded by the *pyrG* gene in *E. coli* was determined to encode CTP synthase (Weng et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 261:5568-5574 (1986)).

Following several reactions not yet characterized, isopentenyl monophosphate is formed. Isopentenyl monophosphate is converted to an isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) by isopentenyl monophosphate kinase enzyme encoded by the *ipk* gene (Lange and Croteau, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 96:13714-13719 (1999)).

Prenyltransferases constitute a broad group of enzymes catalyzing the consecutive condensation of isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP), resulting in the formation of prenyl diphosphates of various chain lengths. Homologous genes of prenyl transferase have highly conserved regions in their amino acid sequences. Ohto et al. reported three prenyl transferase genes in cyanobacterium *Synechococcus elongatus* (*Plant Mol. Biol.* 40:307-321 (1999)). They are geranylgeranyl (C20) diphosphate synthase, farnesyl (C15) diphosphate synthase (*ispA*), and another prenyltransferase that can catalyze the synthesis of five prenyl diphosphates of various length.

Further down in the isoprenoid biosynthesis pathway, more genes are involved in the synthesis of specific isoprenoids. As an example, the

crtN gene that was found in *Heliobacillus mobilis* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:14851-14856 (1998)) encodes a diapophytoene dehydrogenase that is a part of the carotenoid biosynthesis pathway.

Although some of the genes involved in isoprenoid pathways are well known, the presence of genes involved in the isoprenoid pathway of *Methylomonas sp.* is rare. It is surprising therefore to find all of the above mentioned genes in the present strain (SEQ ID NO:61-SEQ ID NO:78). Tgus suggests that the present strain will be useful for the production of a variety of terpenoids. Accordingly the invention provides a *Methylomonas* strain having the genes and gene products as set forth in SEQ ID NO:61-SEQ ID NO:78, encoding a D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase, a D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate reductoisomerase, 2C-methyl-d-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate synthase, a 2C-methyl-d-erythritol cytidylyltransferase, a CTP synthase, a Geranyltranstransferase (also farnesyl-diphosphate synthase), a 4-diphosphocytidyl-2-C-methylerythritol kinase, and a diapophytoene dehydrogenase.

Production of Single Cell Protein: The present strain is useful for the production of single cell protein (SCP) which has value in the food and feed industries. Methods for the use of methanotrophs as production platforms for the production of SCP are well known in the art (see for example US 4,795,708; Shojaosadati et al., *Amirkabir* (1996), 8(30), 33-41). The present strain is well suited for this application due to its advantages in carbon flux and reduced oxygen consumption in the presence of a nitrogen source. The strain is well suited for the production of single cell protein under either aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

The present strain compares favorably with other known strains, producing up to about 1.3 g protein/dry weight/ g methane and up to about 0.45 g protein/dry weight/ g methanol.

Production of exopolysaccharides: Polysaccharides are sugar polymers that have been used widely as a thickener in food and non-food industries (Sanford et al. *Pure & Appl. Chem.* 56: 879-892 (1984); Sutherland, *Trends Biotechnol*, 16(1): 41-6 (1998)). They can be found in food products such as salad dressing, jam, frozen food, bakery products, canned food and dry food. Many other applications include suspending agents for pesticides, paints and other coating agents. They can act as flocculent, binders, film-formers, lubricants and friction reducers.

Furthermore, exopolysaccharides are commonly used in the oil field for oil recovery.

Traditionally, industrially useful polysaccharides have been derived from algal and plant sources. Over the past decade polysaccharides derived from microbes have been found increased usage (Sanford et al. *Pure & Appl. Chem.* 56: 879-892 (1984); Sutherland, *Trends Biotechnol*, 16(1): 41-6 (1998)).

Many other genes involved in exopolysaccharide biosynthesis have been characterized or sequenced from other organisms. The *epsB* gene encodes the *EpsB* protein that is probably involved in polymerization and/or export of *EPS*, and has been sequenced in *Ralstonia sola* (Huang et al, *Mol. Microbiol.* 16: 977-989 (1995)). The *espM* gene encoding the *EspM* protein has been found in the *esp* gene cluster from *Streptococcus thermophilus* (Stingele et al, *J. Bacteiol.* 178: 1680-1690 (1996)). Another putative polysaccharide export protein, WZA, is identified in *E. coli.* (Blattner et al., *Science* 277: 1453-1474 (1997)). Finally, the *epsV* gene encodes the *EpsV* protein, a transferase which transfers the sugar to polysaccharide intermediates, and it has also been sequenced in *Streptococcus thermophilus* (Bourgoin et al., *Plasmid* 40: 44-49 (1998); Bourgoin,F., et al., *Gene* 233:151-161 (1999)).

In spite of the abundance of information regarding genes encoding microbial exopolysaccharides, no genes involved in this pathway have been isolated or characterized from C1 utilizing organisms, such as *Methylomonas*. As noted above, microbial exopolysaccharides have a variety of uses and it would be an advantage to synthesize this material from an abundant and inexpensive carbon source such as methane.

Surprisingly, the present *Methylomonas* 16a has been shown to produce extrapolysaccharides at high levels. The genes encoding the relevant polysaccharide synthesis pathways have been isolated and characterized and are described along with their gene products in SEQ ID NO:21-SEQ ID NO:38.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a *Methylomonas* strain having the ability to synthesize exopolysaccharides and having genes encoding the *ugp, gumD*, wza, *epsB, epsM, waaE, epsV, gumH* and glycosyl transferase proteins associated with microbial polysaccharide biosynthesis.

Denitrification: The presence of denitrification enzymes in obligate methanotrophs is unknown. The present strain contains a pathway comprised of genes and gene products as set forth in SEQ ID NO:39-SEQ ID NO:60. A novel feature of the present *Methylomonas 16a* is the ability to utilize a nitrogen source at low oxygen tensions as an additional "electron sink" for reducing equivalents derived from methane or methanol. Nitrogen sources may include, but are not limited to, nitrite, nitrate, ammonium and dinitrogen. The strain is shown to reduce nitrate or nitrite to nitrous oxide which is a gaseous end-product. The utility in this process is that nitrate is very soluble as well as inexpensive and use of nitrate mitigates against the high energy requirement for maintaining dissolved oxygen in the process. In fact, nitrate is utilized as an accessory oxidant in some waste water treatment systems (Koch, Gerhard; Siegrist, Hansruedi Verbandsber. - Verb. Schweiz. Abwasser- Gewaesserschutzfachleute (1998), 522 (Optimierungsmassnahmen bei Stark Belasteten Belebungsanlagen), 33-48).

In non-methanotrophic denitrifiers, the microbial process known as denitrification is catalyzed by a series of enzymes which together reductively convert nitrate to gaseous dinitrogen. The steps and intermediates in the process as shown below, together with the enzyme names and gene designations define the scope of the process under consideration.

1. $NO_3 \rightarrow NO_2$ Respiratory nitrate reductase (*Nar* genes).
2. $NO_2 \rightarrow NO$ Respiratory nitrite reductase (*Nir* genes)
3. $NO \rightarrow N_2O$ Nitric oxide reductase (*Nor* genes)
4. $N_2O \rightarrow N_2$ Nitrous oxide reductase (*Nos* genes)

Ecologically, the result of these processes is removal of nitrogen from soils (denitrification). However, nitrate can also be viewed as a supplemental or alternative oxidant to oxygen. This is due to the very positive redox potential of the denitrification process.

A second major microbial process is referred to as nitrification and that is comprised of the following set of reactions, enzymes and genes.

1. $NH_4 \rightarrow NH_2OH$ Ammonia monooxygenase (*amo* genes)
2. $NH_2OH \rightarrow NO_2$ (Hydroxylamine oxidoreductase)

3. $NO_2 \rightarrow NO_3$ (Nitrite oxidase)

Nitrification is an oxidative process generating nitrate in soils whereas denitrification is a reductive process depleting nitrate in soils.

It is well known that obligatory methanotrophic bacteria belong to the group of nitrifying bacteria. This is due to the ability of methane monooxygenase which is found in all obligate methanotrophs to oxygenate ammonia to form hydroxylamine in a reaction identical to that of ammonia monooxygenase and analogous to methane oxygenation to form methanol. The hydroxylamine is then further metabolized enzymatically to nitrite. Nitrite oxidation to nitrate can occur enzymatically or spontaneously in air via chemical oxidation. However methanotrophic bacteria have been indirectly associated with denitrification by virtue of their association with denitrifying bacteria such as *Hyphomicrobium* species (Amaral, J.A. Archambault, C. S.R. Richards, R. Knowles 1995. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology* 18 289-298). The respiratory processes described above are distinct from the reduction of nitrate or nitrite for cellular assimilation. The former respiratory process is energy yielding whereas the latter assimilatory process provides nitrogen for incorporation into cellular mass. The assimilatory process relies upon pyridine nucleotide linked nitrate or nitrite reductases. These enzymes are widely found in nature including the methanotrophic bacteria. Growth of methanotrophs on nitrate as a sole nitrogen source for biosynthesis is well known in the existing literature (Hanson R.S. A.I. Netrusov, K. Tsuji. 1992. The obligate methanotrophic bacteria Methylococcus, Methylomonas, and Methylosinus. In: The Prokaryotes 2nd ed. Ch 18. Pp 2350-2363, A. Balows, H.G. Truper, M. Dworkin, W. Harder, K-H Schleifer eds. Springer Verlag).

The functionality of the genes described herein (SEQ ID NO:39-SEQ ID NO:60) lie in the respiratory reduction of nitrate or nitrite to gaseous N_2O. All genes required to perform this function have been shown to be present in *Methylomonas* 16a both by sequence analysis and physiological reduction of nitrogen containing compounds. Additionally the genes encoding enzymes necessary for the biotransformation of ammonia (nitrification) are also present.

The advantages to the presence of this denitrification capability in an obligate methanotroph are at least two fold:

1. Nitrate may replace or supplement oxygen as an electron acceptor needed for growth. This can be advantageous for large scale cost-effective cultivation with highly reduced feedstocks that require excessive oxygen demand leading to excessive costs for mass-transfer of gaseous oxygen into solution.
2. Methanotrophic denitrification may be used to remove soluble nitrates from waters or processes where nitrates or other oxygenated nitrogen derivatives are problematic.

Due to the ability of *Methylomonas* 16a to convert ammonia to nitrite combined with the ability to convert nitrite to nitrous oxide demonstrated in the present invention, *Methylomonas* 16a and other methanotrophs which efficiently reduce nitrite can be used as agents to remove ammonia from process waters, waste waters, or natural waters or agricultural effluents for the purpose of clean up and detoxification

Gene Transfer into Methylomonas 16a : *Methylomonas* 16a has been shown to accept and express genes form other organisms including *Escherichia coli* and yeast. Several plasmid vectors have been identified which facilitate both gene transfer from a donor organism and expression of the gene in *Methylomonas* 16a. Thus the strain can be genetically engineered.

Production of Food and Feed Substrates

It will be appreciated that the present *Methylomonas* 16a strain has the ability to produce, not only proteins, polysaccharides and pigments individually, but may also be engineered to produce a uniquely tailored food or feed product comprising specific quantities and desirable mixtures of these materials. This characteristic of the present strain has significant commercial value.

For example, different livestock animal types may have different nutritional requirements in terms of the relative proportions of protein to carbohydrate. Many carnivorous aquatic fish species, for example, have very high protein requirements. Ruminant livestock ,on the other hand, thrive on higher fiber/carbohydrate diets. *Methylomonas* 16a has the capacity to form large amounts of carbohydrate, under certain conditions, in addition to the cellular protein which is always produced. Genes involved in gluconeogenesis (glycogen formation) or glycogen degradation might be altered or regulated such that glycogen content could either be

decreased or increased. Thus the composition of the crude cell mass could be modulated to target high protein feed markets (lower carbohydrate) or alternatively, higher carbohydrate lower protein feed markets. The ability to engineer the composition of the microbe precludes the need to artificially formulate protein/carbohydrate ratios by exogenous additions.

Carotenoid pigments play a role in terms of providing coloration for many aquatic fish and crustacean species as well as providing antioxidant benefit. (Nelis H.J., De Leenheer 1991. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* 70:181-191). *Methylomonas* 16a, unlike many commercially utilized methanotrophs (i.e. *Methylococcus capsulatus*) has a natural carotenoid pigment production pathway which produces high levels of a pink pigment that is similar, but not structurally identical, with such high value carotenoids as astaxanthin. Modification of this pathway by addition of genes involved in the final steps of astaxanthin synthesis or other high value carotenoids will result in the ability of this strain to produce these carotenoids. In this way *Methylomonas* 16a will be uniquely useful as an animal feed production strain in which the ratios of protein/carbohydrate/pigments may be tailored to suit particular nutritional needs. In this way, Methylomonas may be utilized as a way to deliver higher value components to other sources of plant protein or carbohydrate and thus circumvent the problem of genetic engineering of these plants for the higher value traits.

Methods of manipulating genetic pathways are common and well known in the art. Selected genes in a particular pathway may be upregulated or down regulated by variety of methods. Additionally, competing pathways in the organism may be eliminated or sublimated by gene disruption and similar techniques.

Once a key genetic pathway has been identified and sequenced specific genes may be upregulated to increase the output of the pathway. For example, additionally copies of the targeted genes may be introduced into the host cell on multicopy plasmids such as pBR322. Alternatively, the target genes may be modified so as to be under the control of non-native promoters. Where it is desired that a pathway operate at a particular point in a cell cycle or during a fermentation run, regulated or inducible promoters may used to replace the native promoter of the target gene. Similarly, in some cases the native or endogenous promoter may be modified to increase gene expression. For example, endogenous

promoters can be altered *in vivo* by mutation, deletion, and/or substitution (see, Kmiec, U.S. Patent 5,565,350; Zarling et al., PCT/US93/03868).

Alternatively it may be necessary to reduce or eliminate the expression of certain genes in the target pathway or in competing pathways that may serve as competing sinks for energy or carbon. Methods of down-regulating genes for this purpose have been explored. Where sequence of the gene to be disrupted is known, one of the most effective methods of gene down regulation is targeted gene disruption where foreign DNA is inserted into a structural gene so as to disrupt transcription. This can be effected by the creation of genetic cassettes comprising the DNA to be inserted (often a genetic marker) flanked by sequence having a high degree of homology to a portion of the gene to be disrupted. Introduction of the cassette into the host cell results in insertion of the foreign DNA into the structural gene via the native DNA replication mechanisms of the cell. (See for example Hamilton et al. (1989) *J. Bacteriol.* 171:4617-4622; Balbas et al. (1993) *Gene* 136:211-213; Gueldener et al. (1996) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24:2519-2524; and Smith et al. (1996) *Methods Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:270-277.)

Antisense technology is another method of down regulating genes where the sequence of the target gene is known. To accomplish this, a nucleic acid segment from the desired gene is cloned and operably linked to a promoter such that the anti-sense strand of RNA will be transcribed. This construct is then introduced into the host cell and the antisense strand of RNA is produced. Antisense RNA inhibits gene expression by preventing the accumulation of mRNA which encodes the protein of interest. The person skilled in the art will know that special considerations are associated with the use of antisense technologies in order to reduce expression of particular genes. For example, the proper level of expression of antisense genes may require the use of different chimeric genes utilizing different regulatory elements known to the skilled artisan.

Although targeted gene disruption and antisense technology offer effective means of down regulating genes where the sequence is known, other less specific methodologies have been developed that are not sequence based. For example, cells may be exposed to a UV radiation and then screened for the desired phenotype. Mutagenesis with chemical agents is also effective for generating mutants and commonly used substances include chemicals that affect nonreplicating DNA such as

HNO_2 and NH_2OH, as well as agents that affect replicating DNA such as acridine dyes, notable for causing frameshift mutations. Specific methods for creating mutants using radiation or chemical agents are well documented in the art. See for example Thomas D. Brock in Biotechnology: A Textbook of Industrial Microbiology, Second Edition (1989) Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA., or Deshpande, Mukund V., *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.*, 36, 227, (1992).

Another non-specific method of gene disruption is the use of transposoable elements or transposons. Transposons are genetic elements that insert randomly in DNA but can be latter retrieved on the basis of sequence to determine where the insertion has occurred. Both *in vivo* and *in vitro* transposition methods are known. Both methods involve the use of a transposable element in combination with a transposase enzyme. When the transposable element or transposon, is contacted with a nucleic acid fragment in the presence of the transposase, the transposable element will randomly insert into the nucleic acid fragment. The technique is useful for random mutageneis and for gene isolation, since the disrupted gene may be identified on the basis of the sequence of the transposable element. Kits for *in vitro* transposition are commercially available (see for example The Primer Island Transposition Kit, available from Perkin Elmer Applied Biosystems, Branchburg, NJ, based upon the yeast Ty1 element; The Genome Priming System, available from New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA; based upon the bacterial transposon Tn7; and the EZ::TN Transposon Insertion Systems, available from Epicentre Technologies, Madison, WI, based upon the Tn5 bacterial transposable element.

Within the context of the present invention it may be useful to modulate the expression of the identified biosynthetic pathways. For example, it has been noted that the present *Methylomonas* 16a comprises genes encoding both the Entner-Douderoff and Embden-Meyerhof carbon flux pathways. Because the Embden-Meyerhof pathway is more energy efficient it may be desirable to over-express the genes in this pathway. Additionally, it is likely that the Entner-Douderoff pathway is a competitive pathway and inhibition of this pathway may lead to increased energy efficiency in the Embden-Meyerhof system. This might be accomplished by selectively using the above described methods of gene down regulation on the sequence encoding the keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase

(SEQ ID NO:9) or any of the other members of the Entner-Douderoff system and upregulating the gene encoding the fructose bisphosphatase aldolase of the Embden-Meyerhof system (SEQ ID NO:5 OR 7). In this fashion the carbon flux in the present *Methylomonas* 16a may be optimized. Additionally, where the present strain has been engineered to produce specific organic materials such as aromatics for monomer production, optimization of the carbon flux pathway will lead to increased yields of these materials.

In a similar fashion the genes encoding the key enzymes involved in isoprenoid or pigment synthesis may be modulated. For example, the present invention provides a number of genes encoding key enzymes in the terpenoid pathway leading to the production of pigments and smaller isoprenoid compounds. The isolated genes include the *dxs* and *dsr* genes, the *ispA, D, E, F,* and *G* genes, the *pyrG* gene, and *crtN* genes. In particular it may be useful to up-regulate the initial condensation of 3-carbon molecules (pyruvate and C1 aldehyde group, D-glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate), to yield the 5-carbon compound (D-1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate) mediated by the *dxs* gene. Alternatively, if it is desired to produce a specific non-pigmented isoprenoid, it may be desirable to disrupt various genes at the downstream end of the pathway. For example, it may be desirable to use gene disruption or antisense inhibition of the *crtN* gene (known to encode diapophytoene dehydrogenase) if a smaller, upstream terpenoid is the desired product of the pathway.

As has been noted, the present strain has the ability to product polysaccharides in large amounts. This process is governed by a set of genes including the *ugp* gene, *gumD* and *H* genes, the *epsB, M,* and *V* genes and the *waaD* gene. In this pathway it may be of particular importance to up-regulate the *espB* gene involved in polymerization and/or export of the polysaccharide, or the *epsV* gene which controls the transfer of sugar to polysaccharide intermediates.

In this fashion the present strain, or a similar strain may be engineered to produce specific compositions of materials or specific combinations of protein, polysaccharides and pigments for use as a food and feed product.

EXAMPLES

The present invention is further defined in the following Examples. It should be understood that these Examples, while indicating preferred

embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only. From the above discussion and these Examples, one skilled in the art can ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions.

GENERAL METHODS

Standard recombinant DNA and molecular cloning techniques used in the Examples are well known in the art and are described by Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F. and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: Cold Spring Harbor, (1989) (Maniatis) and by T. J. Silhavy, M. L. Bennan, and L. W. Enquist, Experiments with Gene Fusions, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1984) and by Ausubel, F. M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, pub. by Greene Publishing Assoc. and Wiley-Interscience (1987).

Materials and methods suitable for the maintenance and growth of bacterial cultures are well known in.the art. Techniques suitable for use in the following examples may be found as set out in Manual of Methods for General Bacteriology (Phillipp Gerhardt, R. G. E. Murray, Ralph N. Costilow, Eugene W. Nester, Willis A. Wood, Noel R. Krieg and G. Briggs Phillips, eds), American Society for Microbiology, Washington, DC. (1994)) or by Thomas D. Brock in Biotechnology: A Textbook of Industrial Microbiology, Second Edition, Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA (1989). All reagents, restriction enzymes and materials used for the growth and maintenance of bacterial cells were obtained from Aldrich Chemicals (Milwaukee, WI), DIFCO Laboratories (Detroit, MI), GIBCO/BRL (Gaithersburg, MD), or Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, MO) unless otherwise specified.

The meaning of abbreviations is as follows: "h" means hour(s), "min" means minute(s), "sec" means second(s), "d" means day(s), "mL" means milliliters, "L" means liters.

Microbial Cultivation and Preparation of Cell Suspensions, and associated analyses.

Methylomonas 16a is typically grown in serum stoppered Wheaton bottles using a gas/liquid ratio of at least 8:1 (i.e. 20 mL of Nitrate liquid media) media in a Wheaton bottle (Wheaton Scientific, Wheaton IL) of 160 mL total volume. The standard gas phase for cultivation contained

25% methane in air. These conditions comprise growth conditions and the cells are referred to as growing cells. In all cases the cultures were grown at 30°C with constant shaking in a Lab-Line rotary shaker unless otherwise specified.

Cells obtained for experimental purposes were allowed to grow to maximum optical density (O.D. 660 ~ 1.0). Harvested cells were obtained by centrifugation in a Sorval RC-5B centrifuge using a SS-34 rotor at 6000 rpm for 20 min. These cell pellets were resuspended in 50 mM HEPES buffer pH 7. These cell suspensions are referred to as washed, resting cells.

Microbial growth was assessed in all experiments by measuring the optical density of the culture at 660 nm in an Ultrospec 2000 UV/Vis spectrophotometer (Pharmacia Biotech, Cambridge England) using a 1 cm light path cuvet. Alternatively microbial growth was assessed by harvesting cells from the culture medium by centrifugation as described above and resuspending the cells in distilled water with a second centrifugation to remove medium salts. The washed cells were then dried at 105°C overnight in a drying oven for dry weight determination.

Methane concentration was determined as described by Emptage et al. (1997 *Env. Sci. Technol.* 31:732-734), hereby incorporated by reference.

Nitrate medium for *Methylomonas* 16A

Nitrate liquid medium, also referred to herein as "defined medium" was comprised of various salts mixed with solution 1 as indicated below or where specified the nitrate was replaced with 15 mM ammonium chloride.

Solution 1 Composition for 100 fold concentrated stock solution of trace minerals.

	MW	*Conc. (mM)*	*g per L*
Nitriloacetic acid	191.1	66.9	12.8
$CuCl_2 \times 2H_2O$	170.48	0.15	0.0254
$FeCl_2 \times 4H_2O$	198.81	1.5	0.3
$MnCl_2 \times 4H_2O$	197.91	0.5	0.1
$CoCl_2 \times 6H_2O$	237.9	1.31	0.312
$ZnCl_2$	136.29	0.73	0.1
H_3BO_3	61.83	0.16	0.01
$Na_2MoO_4 \times 2H_2O$	241.95	0.04	0.01

$NiCl_2 \times 6H_2O$	237.7	0.77	0.184

Mix the gram amounts designated above in 900 mL of H_2O, adjust to pH=7, and add H_2O to an end volume of 1 L. Keep refrigerated.

Nitrate liquid medium:

	MW	*Conc. (mM)*	*g per L*
$NaNO_3$	84.99	10	0.85
KH_2PO_4	136.09	3.67	0.5
Na_2SO_4	142.04	3.52	0.5
$MgCl_2 \times 6H_2O$	203.3	0.98	0.2
$CaCl_2 \times 2H_2O$	147.02	0.68	0.1
1 M HEPES (pH 7)	238.3		50 mL
Solution 1			10 mL

Dissolve in 900 mL H_2O. Adjust to pH=7, and add H_2O to give 1 L.

For agar plates: Add 15 g of agarose in 1 L of medium, autoclave, let cool down to 50°C, mix, and pour plates.

Nitrate and Nitrite Assays

1 mL samples of cell culture were taken and filtered through a 0.2 micron Acrodisc filter to remove cells. The filtrate from this step contains the nitrite or nitrate to be analyzed. The analysis was performed on a Dionex ion chromatograph 500 system (Dionex, Sunnyvale CA) with an AS3500 autosampler. The column used was a 4 mm Ion-Pac AS11-HC separation column with an AG-AC guard column and an ATC trap column. All columns are provided by Dionex.

The mobile phase was a potassium hydroxide gradient from 0 to 50 mM potassium hydroxide over a 12 min time interval. Cell temperature was 35°C with a flow rate of 1 mL/min.

Gene Isolation and Characterization

A number of genes encoding specific identifying enzymes were isolated and sequenced from *Methylomonas* 16a. These include distinguishing genes found in the Entner-Douderoff carbon flux pathway the Embden-Meyerhof carbon flux pathway, genes encoding a denitrification pathway, genes encoding an isoprenoid synthesis pathway, and genes encoding a pathway for the synthesis of exopolysaccharides. These genes

were sequenced and functionally characterized by comparison of their respective sequences to information in public nucleic acid and protein databases according to the following procedures.

Genomic DNA was isolated from *Methylomonas* 16a according to standard protocols. Genomic DNA and library construction were prepared according to published protocols (Fraser et al The Minimal Gene Complement of *Mycoplasma genitalium*; *Science* 270, 1995). A cell pellet was resuspended in a solution containing 100 mM Na-EDTA pH 8.0, 10 mM tris-HCl pH 8.0, 400 mM NaCl, and 50 mM MgCl2.

Genomic DNA preparation After resuspension, the cells were gently lysed in 10% SDS, and incubated for 30 min at 55°C. After incubation at room temperature, proteinase K was added to 100 µg/mL and incubated at 37°C until the suspension was clear. DNA was extracted twice with tris-equilibrated phenol and twice with chloroform. DNA was precipitated in 70% ethanol and resuspended in a solution containing 10 mM tris-HCl and 1 mM Na-EDTA (TE) pH 7.5. The DNA solution was treated with a mix of RNAases, then extracted twice with tris-equilibrated phenol and twice with chloroform. This was followed by precipitation in ethanol and resuspension in TE.

Library construction 200 to 500 µg of chromosomal DNA was resuspended in a solution of 300 mM sodium acetate, 10 mM tris-HCl, 1 mM Na-EDTA, and 30% glycerol, and sheared at 12 psi for 60 sec in an Aeromist Downdraft Nebulizer chamber (IBI Medical products, Chicago, IL). The DNA was precipitated, resuspended and treated with Bal31 nuclease. After size fractionation, a fraction (2.0 kb, or 5.0 kb) was excised, cleaned and a two-step ligation procedure was used to produce a high titer library with greater than 99% single inserts.

Sequencing A shotgun sequencing strategy approach was adopted for the sequencing of the whole microbial genome (Fleischmann, Robert et al Whole-Genome Random sequencing and assembly of *Haemophilus influenzae* Rd *Science* , 269: 1995).

Sequence was generated on an ABI Automatic sequencer using dye terminator technology (US 5366860; EP 272007) using a combination of vector and insert-specific primers. Sequence editing was performed in either DNAStar (DNA Star Inc.,) or the Wisconsin GCG program (Wisconsin Package Version 9.0, Genetics Computer Group (GCG),

Madison, WI) and the CONSED package (version 7.0). All sequences represent coverage at least two times in both directions.

Microarray of gene expression

Amplification of DNA regions for the construction of DNA microarray: Specific primer pairs were used to amplify each protein specifying ORF of *Methylomonas* sp. strain 16a. Genomic DNA (10-30 ng) was used as the template. The PCR reactions were performed in the presence of HotStart Taq™ DNA polymerase (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and the dNTPs (Gibco BRL Life Science Technologies, Gaithersberg, MD). Thirty-five cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, annealing at 55°C for 30 sec and polymerization at 72°C for 2 min were conducted. The quality of PCR reactions was checked with electrophresis in a 1% argarose gel. The DNA samples were purified by the high-throughput PCR purification kit from Qiagen.

Arraying amplified ORFs. Before arraying, an equal volume of DMSO (10 µL) and DNA (10 µL) sample was mixed in 384-well microtiter plates. A generation II DNA spotter (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA) was used to array the samples onto coated glass slides (Telechem, Sunnyvale, CA). Each PCR product was arrayed in duplicate on each slide. After cross-linking by UV light, the slides were stored under vacuum in a desiccator at room temperature.

RNA isolation: *Methylomonas* 16a was cultured in a defined medium with ammonium or nitrate (10 mM) as nitrogen source under 25% methane in air. Samples of the minimal medium culture were harvested when the O.D. reaches 0.3 at A_{600} (exponential phase). Cell cultures were harvested quickly and ruptured in RLT buffer [Qiagen RNeasy Mini Kit, Valencia, CA] with a beads-beater (Bio101, Vista, CA). Debris was pelleted by centrifugation for 3 min at 14,000 x g at 4°C. RNA isolation was completed using the protocol supplied with this kit. After on-column DNAase treatment, the RNA product was eluted with 50-100 µL RNAase-free. RNA preparations were stored frozen at either -20 or –80°C.

Synthesis of fluorescent cDNA from total RNA. RNA samples (7 to 15 µg) and random hexamer primers (6 µg; Gibco BRL Life Science Technologies) were diluted with RNAase-free water to a volume of 25 µL. The sample was denatured at 70°C for 10 min and then chilled on ice for 30 seconds. After adding 14 µL of labeling mixture, the annealing was accomplished by incubation at room temperature for 10 min. The labeling

mixture contained 8 µL of 5x enzyme buffer, 4 µL DTT (0.1M), and 2 µL of 20x dye mixture. The dye mixture consisted of 2 mM of each dATP, dGTP, and dTTP, 1 mM dCTP, and 1 mM of Cy3-dCTP or Cy5-dCTP. After adding 1 to 1.5 µL of SuperScript II reverse transcriptase (200 units/mL, Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD), cDNA synthesis was allowed to proceed at 42°C for 2 hr. The RNA was removed by adding 2 µL NaOH (2.5 N) to the reaction. After 10 min of incubation at 37°C, the pH was adjusted with 10 µL of HEPES (2M). The labeled cDNA was then purified with a PCR purification kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). Labeling efficiency was monitored using either A_{550} for Cy3 incorporation, or A_{650} for Cy5.

Fluorescent labeling of genomic DNA. Genomic DNA was nebulized to approximately 2 kb pair fragments. Genomic DNA (0.5 to 1 µg) was mixed with 6 µg of random hexamers primers (Gibco BRL Life Science Technologies) in 15 µL of water. The mix was denatured by put at boiling water for 5 minutes. Then anneal on ice for 30 sec before put at room temperature. Then 2 µL 5x Buffer 2 (Gibco BRL) and 2 ul dye mixture were added. The component of dye mixture and the labeling procedure are the same as described above for RNA labeling, except that the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I (5 µg/µL, Gibco BRL Life Science Technologies) was used as the enzyme. After incubation 37 ^{0}C for 2 hr, the labeled DNA probe was purified using a PCR purification kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA).

Hybridization and washing. Slides were first incubated with prehybridization solution containing 3.5xSSC (BRL, Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD), 0.1%.SDS (BRL, Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD), 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA, Fraction V, Sigma, St. Louis, MO). After prehybridization, hybridization solutions (Molecular Dynamics) containing labeled probes was added to slides and covered with cover slips. Slides were placed in a humidified chamber in a 42°C incubator. After overnight hybridization, slides were initially washed for 5 min at room temperature with a washing solution containing 1xSSC, 0.1% SDS and 0.1xSSC, 0.1% SDS. Slides were then washed at 65°C for 10 min with the same solution for three times. After washing, the slides were dried with a stream of nitrogen gas.

Data Collection and Analysis. The signal generated from each slide was quantified with a laser scanner (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA).

The images were analyzed with ArrayVision 4.0 software (Imaging Research, Inc., Ontario, Canada). The raw fluorescent intensity for each spot was adjusted by subtracting the background. These readings were exported to a spreadsheet for further analysis.

Table 1 is a description of the genes discovered and annotated for *Methylomonas* 16a. The table shows sequence % similarities, % identities, and expectation values for key genes of central carbon metabolism, denitrification, exopolysacharride synthesis, and isoprenoid biosynthesis.

Table 1 illustrates the relationship of these sequences to known sequences in the art. All sequences were identified by conducting BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul, S. F., et al., (1993) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410; see also www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/) searches for similarity to sequences contained in the BLAST "nr" database (comprising all non-redundant GenBank CDS translations, sequences derived from the 3-dimensional structure Brookhaven Protein Data Bank, the SWISS-PROT protein sequence database, EMBL, and DDBJ databases). The sequences were analyzed for similarity to all publicly available DNA sequences contained in the "nr" database using the BLASTN algorithm provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). The DNA sequences were translated in all reading frames and compared for similarity to all publicly available protein sequences contained in the "nr" database using the BLASTX algorithm (Gish, W. and States, D. J. (1993) *Nature Genetics* 3:266-272) provided by the NCBI. All comparisons were done using either the BLASTNnr or BLASTXnr algorithm. The results of the BLAST comparison is given below in Table 1 which summarize the sequences to which they have the most similarity. Table 1 displays data based on the BLASTXnr algorithm with values reported in expect values. The Expect value estimates the statistical significance of the match, specifying the number of matches, with a given score, that are expected in a search of a database of this size absolutely by chance.

Table 1

Genes Characterized From *Methylomonas* 16a

Gene Name	Similarity Identified	SEQ ID	SEQ ID Peptide	% Identity [a]	% Similarity [b]	E-value [c]	Citation
Phosphoglucomutase	Phosphoglucomutase (Glucose Phosphomutase) (Pgm)>>gi|3241933|gb|AAD03475.1|	1	2	65%	85%	1.7e-140	Lepek et al., Direct Submission |gb|AAD03475.1|
Glucose 6 phosphate isomerase	Glucose 6 phosphate isomerase gi|396360|gb|AAC43119.1	3	4	64%	81%	1.6e-136	Blattner et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 21 (23), 5408-5417 (1993)
Phosphofructokinase pyrophosphate dependent	Phosphofructokinase pyrophosphate dependent gi|150931|gb|AAA25675.1| (M67447)	5	6	63%	83%	1.7e-97	Ladror et al., J. Biol. Chem. 266, 16550-16555 (1991)
6-Phosphogluconate dehydratase	6-Phosphogluconate dehydratase gi|4210902|gb|AAD12045.1| (AF045609)	7	8	60%	85%	1.6e-141	Willis et al., J. Bacteriol. 181 (14), 4176-4184 (1999)

Gene Name	Similarity Identified	SEQ ID	SEQ ID Peptide	% Identity [a]	% Similarity [b]	E-value [c]	Citation
Glucose 6 phosphate 1 dehydrogenase	Glucose 6 phosphate 1 dehydrogenase gi|397854|emb|CAA52858.1| (X74866)	9	10	58%	85%	9.4e-123	Hugouvieux-Cotte-Pattat,N, TITLE Direct Submission, gi|397854|emb|CAA52858.1| (X74866)
TAL	Transaldolase	11	12	78%	90%	2.7e-92	Plant Mol. Biol. 30 (1), 213-218 (1996)
MIPB	Transaldolase	13	14	50%	79%	1e-23	Blattner F.R. et. al Science 277:1453-1474(1997).
FBA or FDA	Fructose bisphosphate aldolase	15	16	76%	92%	4.1e-111	Alefounder P.R. et. al. Mol. Microbiol. 3:723-732(1989).
FBA or FDA	Fructose bisphosphate aldolase	17	18	40%	70%	2.3e-39	van den Bergh E.R. et al.; J. Bacteriol. 178:888-893 (1996).
KHG/KDPG	(AL352972) KHG/KDPG aldolase Streptomyces coelicolor	19	20	59%	72%	1e-64	Redenbach et al., Mol. Microbiol. 21 (1), 77-96 (1996)
ugp	*ugp (Xanthomonas campestris)*	21	22	58%	82%	3.2 e-60	Wei *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 226 (3), 607-612 (1996)

Gene Name	Similarity Identified	SEQ ID	SEQ ID Peptide	% Identity a	% Similarity b	E-value c	Citation
gumD	*gumD* (*Xanthomonas campestris*)	23	24	36%	69%	2.5 e-52	Chou,F.L., *et el, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 233 (1), 265-269 (1997)
wza	wza (Escherichia coli)	25	26	36%	69%	5.8 e-39	Blattner,F.R.et al., Science 277 (5331), 1453-1474 (1997)
epsB	*epsB* (*Pseudomonas solanacearum*)	27	28	35%	67%	2 e-74	Huang,J. and Schell,M., *Mol. Microbiol.* 16 (5), 977-989 (1995)
epsM	*epsM* (*Streptococcus thermophilus*)	30	20	23%	55%	1.3 e-05	Stingele,F. et al., , *J. Bacteriol.* 178 (6), 1680-1690 (1996)
waaE	*waaE* (*Serratia marcescens*)	31	32	28%	55%	8.6 e-09	Pique,N et al., . Unpublished Genbank number: AAC44433
epsV	*epsV* (*Streptococcus thermophilus*)	33	34	21%	56%	2.3 e-05	Bourgoin,F. et al., Plasmid 40 (1), 44-49 (1998)
gumH	*gumH* (*Rhizobium meliloti*)	35	36	26%	55%	0.00088	Becker,A. et al., Mol. Microbiol. 16 (2), 191-203 (1995)

Gene Name	Similarity Identified	SEQ ID	SEQ ID Peptide	% Identity a	% Similarity b	E-value c	Citation
glycosyl transferase	Glycosyltransferase (*Actinobacillus actinimycetemcomitans*)	37	38	51%	80%	1.7 e-62	Nakano,Y, Biochem. Biophys. Acta 1442:409-414 (1998)
nirF	NirF protein (*Pseudomonas*)	39	40	59%	85%	1.3e-92	Palmedo et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 232 (3), 737-746 (1995)
nirD	NirD protein (*Pseudomonas*)	41	42	49%	76%	1.7e-22	Palmedo et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 232 (3), 737-746 (1995)
nirL	NirL protein (*Pseudomonas*)	43	44	49%	73%	6.4e-28	Palmedo et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 232 (3), 737-746 (1995)
nirG	NirG protein (*Pseudomonas*)	45	46	49%	80%	1.6e-25	Kawasaki et al., J. Bacteriol. 179 (1), 235-242 (1997)
nirH	NirH protein (*Pseudomonas*)	47	48	59%	78%	9.9e-33	Kawasaki et al., J. Bacteriol. 179 (1), 235-242 (1997)
nirJ	NirJ protein (*Pseudomonas*)	49	50	56%	81%	5.1e-88	Kawasaki et al., J. Bacteriol. 179 (1), 235-242 (1997)
nasA	Nitrate reductase *Klebsiella*	51	52	51%	74%	9.2e-123	LIN J.T., GOLDMAN B.S., STEWART V.; J. Bacteriol. 175:2370-2378(1993).

Gene Name	Similarity Identified	SEQ ID	SEQ ID Peptide	% Identity a	% Similarity b	E-value c	Citation
norC	Nitric-oxide reductase subunit C (*Pseudomonas*)	53	54	32%	70%	1e-08	Zumft et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 219:481-490(1994).
norB	Nitric-oxide reductase subunit B (*Pseudomonas*)	55	56	39%	70%	3.5e-64	Zumft et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 219:481-490(1994).
norZ	Cytochrome B subunit of nitric oxide, reductase (*Alcaligenes*)	57	58	39%	69%	1.7e-100	Cramm,R., Siddiqui,R.A. and Friedrich,B. J. Bacteriol. 179 (21), 6769-6777 (1997).
norS	Nitrite reductase (cytochrome cd1) (*Pseudomonas*)	59	60	28%	59%	2.1e-25	Glockner,A.B. and Zumft,W.G. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1277 (1-2), 6-12 (1996)
dxs	1-deoxyxylulose-5-phosphate synthase	61	62	60%	86%	5.7e-149	Lois,L.M., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95 (5), 2105-2110 (1998)

Gene Name	Similarity Identified	SEQ ID	SEQ ID Peptide	% Identity [a]	% Similarity [b]	E-value [c]	Citation
dxr	1-deoxy-d-xylulose 5-phosphate reductoisomerase	63	64	55%	78%	3.3e-74	Takahashi S et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95:9879-9884(1998).
ygbB/ispF	2C-methyl-d-erythritol 2,4-cyclodiphosphate synthase	65	66	69%	84%	1.6e-36	Herz S, et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2000 Mar 14;97(6):2486-90
ygbP/ispD	2C-methyl-d-erythritol cytidylyltransferase	67	68	52%	74%	7.7e-36	Rohdich F, et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1999 Oct 12;96(21):11758-63
pyrG	CTP synthase	69	70	67%	89%	2.4e-141	Weng M., J. et al., Biol. Chem. 261:5568-5574(1986).
lspA	Geranyltranstransferase (also farnesyl-diphosphate synthase)	71	72	56%	78%	7.8e-56	Ohto,C et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 40 (2), 307-321 (1999)
ychB/lspE	4-diphosphocytidyl-2-C-methylerythritol kinase	73	74	50%	72%	8.8e-49	Luttgen H, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2000 Feb 1;97(3):1062-7.

Gene Name	Similarity Identified	SEQ ID	SEQ ID Peptide	% Identity [a]	% Similarity [b]	E-value [c]	Citation
crtN1	diapophytoene dehydrogenase CrtN—copy 1	75	76	34%	72%	4e-66	Xiong,J Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95 (25), 14851-14856 (1998)
crtN2	Diapophytoene dehydrogenase CrtN—copy 2	77	78	49%	78%	1.3e-76	Wieland,K.P. and Goetz,F. Unpublished
Particulate methane monooxygenase	probable methane monooxygenase 45k chain - Methylococcus capsulatus B57266 GI:2120829	79	80	71%	85%	0.0	Semrau et al., J. Bacteriol. 177 (11), 3071-3079 (1995)

[a]%Identity is defined as percentage of amino acids that are identical between the two proteins.

[b]% Similarity is defined as percentage of amino acids that are identical or conserved between the two proteins.

[c]Expect value. The Expect value estimates the statistical significance of the match, specifying the number of matches, with a given score, that are expected in a search of a database of this size absolutely by chance

EXAMPLE 1

ISOLATION OF *METHYLOMONAS* 16A

The original environmental sample containing the isolate was obtained from pond sediment. The pond sediment was inoculated directly into defined medium with ammonium as nitrogen source under 25% methane in air. Methane was the sole source of carbon and energy. Growth was followed until the optical density at 660 nm was stable whereupon the culture was transferred to fresh medium such that a 1:100 dilution was achieved. After 3 successive transfers with methane as sole carbon and energy source the culture was plated onto growth agar with ammonium as nitrogen source and incubated under 25% methane in air. Many methanotrophic bacterial species were isolated in this manner. However, *Methylomonas* 16a was selected as the organism to study due to the rapid growth of colonies, large colony size, ability to grow on minimal media, and pink pigmentation indicative of an active biosynthetic pathway for carotenoids.

EXAMPLE 2

RAPID GROWTH ON METHANE IN MINIMAL MEDIUM

Methylomonas 16a grows on the defined medium comprised of only minimal salts, a culture headspace comprised of methane in air. Methane concentrations for growth but typically are 5-50% by volume of the culture headspace. No organic additions such as yeast extract or vitamins are required to achieve growth shown in Figure 1. Figure 1 shows the growth of 16a compared to the growth of *Methylococcus capsulatus* under identical growth conditions. i.e. minimal medium with 25% methane in air as substrate. The data indicates *Methylomonas* 16a doubles every 2-2.5 h whereas *Methylococcus capsulatus* doubles every 3.5 h with methane as substrate. With methanol as substrate doubling times on methanol are 2.5-3 for *Methylomonas* 16a and 4.5-5 for *Methylococcus capsulatus*. Cell densities are also significantly higher for *Methylomonas* 16a growing on methane. *Methylococcus capsulatus* is a widely utilized methanotroph for experimental and commercial purposes.

EXAMPLE 3

METHANOL TOLERANCE

Methylomonas 16a was grown on defined medium with nitrate as sole nitrogen source and methanol as sole carbon source. Growth was monitored over a 36 hr period which was typically sufficient for attaining maximum optical density or turbidity of the culture. Figure 2 clearly shows

that maximum growth or turbidity is attained within 36 hours at methanol concentrations up to 600 mM. However no growth was observed at 800 mM. Therefore the strain is shown to grow on 2.4% (vol/vol) of methanol.

EXAMPLE 4

PROPERTIES AND CLASSIFICATION OF *METHYLOMONAS 16A*

Table 2 shows the various properties of *Methylomonas* 16a. The criteria listed in Table 2 are those typically used to determine whether the strain is arbitrarily considered Type I, Type II or Type X based on physical and enzymatic properties. This table was developed from both direct enzymatic assay for enzymes as well as genomic data showing the presence of genes and gene pathways. This categorization is functionally based and indicates that the strain utilizes the most energetically efficient pathway for carbon incorporation which is the ribulose monophosphate or "RuMP" pathway. Genomic data clearly shows the presence of key enzymes in the RuMP pathway. Internal membrane structure are also indicative of a Type I physiology. Unique to the present strain is the finding of nitrogen fixation genes in *Methylomonas* 16a. The strain is shown to grow in the absence of yeast extract or vitamins. Nitrate, ammonium ion or dinitrogen can satisfy the nitrogen requirement for biosynthesis. This functional data is in complete agreement with the 16srRNA homologies as compared with other *Methylomonas* strains. 16sRNA comparisons or the 16a strain (SEQ ID NO:81) with other *Methylomonas sp.* revealed that *Methylomonas* 16a has 96% identity with the 16sRNA of *Methylomonas sp.* (strain:KSPIII) [Hanada,S et al., *J. Ferment. Bioeng.* 86, 539-544 (1998)] and with *Methylomonas* sp. (strain LW13), [Costello, A.M. and Lidstrom, M.E. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 65 (11), 5066-5074 (1999)]]. Thus *Methylomonas* 16a is correctly classified as a Type I, RuMP utilizing, *Methylomonas* species.

Table 2

Characteristic	Type I	*Methylomonas* 16a	Type X	Type II
%GC	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete	Complete
Ribmp Cycle	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete	Complete
RuBP Carboxylase	-	-	+	+
Temp. Range	<45	<42	<45	<40
Nitrogenase	-	+	+	+
G6P dehydrogenase NADP	+	+	+	-
Isocitrate dehydrogenase NAD/NADP	+	+	-	-
Yeast Extract	-	-	-	-
Vitamins	-	-	-	-
Pigmentation	Variable	+	Variable	Variable
Nitrate assimilation	+	+	+	+

Method of enzymatic assay

Nitrogenase was not assayed but is considered positive if the gene is present on the basis of genome sequence analysis.

Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase: One mL of reaction mixture contains 100 µL of 10 mM NADP, 100 µL of 10 mM glucose, 700 µL of 100 mM HEPES pH 7 buffer and up to 100 µL of enzyme extract. The enzyme activity was measured by monitoring NADP reduction to NADPH at 340 nm using spectrophotometer.

Isocitrate dehydrogenase: One mL of reaction mixture contains 100 µL of 10 mM sodium isocitrate, 100 µL of 10 mM NADP, 700 µL of 100 mM pH 7 HEPES buffer up to 100 µL of enzyme extract. The enzyme activity was measured by monitoring NADPH formation at 340 nm.

Nitrate assimilation is based on the ability of the strain to grow on nitrate as sole nitrogen source.

The results of the enzyme assay are sown in Table 2.

EXAMPLE 5

COMPARISON OF GENE EXPRESSION LEVELS IN THE ENTNER DOUDEROFF PATHWAY AS COMPARED WITH THE EMBEDEN MEYERHOF PATHWAY

Example 5 presents microarray evidence for the use of the Embden-Meyerhof pathway in the 16a strain.

Figure 3 shows the relative levels of expression of genes for the Entner-Douderoff pathway and the Embden-Meyerhof pathway. The relative transcriptional activity of each gene was estimated with DNA microarray as described previously (Wei, *et al.*, 2001. *Journal of Bacteriology*. 183:545-556).

Specifically, a single DNA microarray containing 4000 ORFs (open reading frames) of *Methylomonas sp.* strain 16a was hybridized with probes generated from genomic DNA and total RNA. The genomic DNA of 16a was labeled with Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase and fluorescent dye Cy-5, while the total RNA was labeled with reverse transcriptase and Cy-3. After hybridization, the signal intensities of both Cy-3 and Cy-5 for each spot in the array were quantified. The intensity ratio of Cy-3 and Cy-5 was then used to calculate the fraction of each transcript (in percentage) with the following formula: (gene ratio/sum of all ratio) x 100. The value obtained reflects the relative abundance of mRNA of an individual gene. Accordingly, transcriptional activity of all the genes represented by the array can be ranked based on its relative mRNA abundance in a descending order. For example, mRNA abundance for the methane monooxygenase was ranked #1 because its genes had the highest transcriptional activity when the organism was grown with methane as the carbon source (Figure 3).

The genes considered "diagnostic" for Entner-Douderoff are the 6 phosphogluconate dehydratase and the 2 keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate aldolase. Phosphofructokinase and fructose bisphosphate aldolase are "diagnostic" of the Embden-Meyerhof sequence. Numbers in Figure 3 next to each step indicate the relative expression level of that enzyme. For example the most highly expressed enzyme in the cell is the methane monooxygenase (ranked #1). The next most highly expressed is the methanol dehydrogenase (ranked #2). Messenger RNA transcripts of Phosphofructokinase (ranked #232) and fructose bisphosphate aldolase (ranked #65) were in higher abundance than those for glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase (ranked #717), 6

phosphogluconate dehydratase (ranked #763) or the 2-keto-3-deoxy-6-gluconate aldolase. The data suggests that the Embden-Meyerhof pathway enzymes are more strongly expressed than the Entner-Douderoff pathway enzymes. This result is surprising and counter to existing beliefs on the central metabolism of methanotrophic bacteria (Reference book pages in. The physiology and biochemistry of aerobic methanol-utilizing gram-negative and gram- positive bacteria In: Methane and Methanol Utilizers, Biotechnology Handbooks 5. 1992. Eds: Colin Murrell, Howard Dalton. Pp 149-157.

EXAMPLE 6

DIRECT ENZYMATIC EVIDENCE FOR A PYROPHOSPHATE-LINKED PHOSPHOFRUCTOKINASE

Example 6 shows the evidence for the presence of a pyrophosphate-linked phosphofructokinase enzyme in the current strain which would confirm the functionality of the Embden-Meyerhof pathway in the present strain.

Phosphofructokinase activity was shown to be present in *Methylomonas* 16a by using the coupled enzyme assay described below. Assay conditions are given in Table 3 below. This assay was further used to assay the activity in a number of other Methanotrophic bacteria as shown below in Table 4. The data in Table 4 show known ATCC strains tested for phosphofructokinase activity with ATP or pyrophosphate as phosphoryl donor. These organisms were classified as either Type I or Type X ribulose monophosphate-utilizing strains or Type II serine utilizer.

Coupled Assay Reactions

Phosphofructokinase reaction is measured by a coupled enzyme assay. Phosphofructokinase reaction is coupled with fructose 1,6, biphosphate aldolase followed by triosephosphate isomerase. The enzyme activity is measured by the disappearance of NADH.

Specifically, the enzyme phosphofructokinase catalyzes the key reaction converting Fructose 6 phosphate and pyrophosphate to Fructose 1,6 bisphosphate and orthophosphate.

Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate is cleaved to 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde and dihydroxyacetonephosphate by fructose 1,6-bisphosphate aldolase.

Dihydroxyacetonephosphate is isomerized to 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde by triosephosphate isomerase.

Glycerol phosphate dehydrogenase plus NADH and 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde yields the alcohol glycerol-3-phosphate and NAD.

Disappearance of NADH is monitored at 340 nm using spectrophotometer (UltraSpec 4000, Pharmacia Biotech).

Table 3

Assay Protocol

Reagent	Stock solution (mM)	Volume (μl) per 1mL total reaction volume	Final assay concentration (mM)
Tris-HCl pH 7.5	1000	100	100
$MgCl_2 . 2 H_2O$	100	35	3.5
$Na_4P_2O_7.10H_2O$ or ATP	100	20	2
Fructose-6-phophate	100	20	2
NADH	50	6	0.3
Fructose bisphosphate aldolase	100 (units/mL)	20	2 (units)
Triose phosphate isomerase/glycerol phosphate dehydrogenase	(7.2 units/μl) (0.5 units/μl)	3.69	27 units 1.8 units
KCl	1000	50	50
H2O		adjust to 1mL	
Crude extract		0-50	

Table 4

Comparison Of Pyrophosphate Linked And ATP Linked Phosphofructokinase Activity In Different Methanotrophic Bacteria

Strain	Type	Assimilation Pathway	ATP-PFK umol NADH/ min/mg	Ppi-PFK umol NADH/ min/mg
Methylomonas 16a ATCC PTA 2402	I	Ribulose monophosphate	0	2.8
Methylomonas agile ATCC 35068	I	Ribulose monophosphate	0.01	3.5
Methylobacter Whittenbury ATCC 51738	I	Ribulose monophosphate	0.01	0.025
Methylomonas clara ATCC 31226	I	Ribulose monophosphate	0	0.3
Methylomicrobium albus ATCC 33003	I	Ribulose monophosphate	0.02	3.6
Methylococcus capsulatus ATCC 19069	X	Ribulose monophosphate	0.01	0.04
Methylosinus sporium ATCC 35069	II	Serine	0.07	0.4

Several conclusions may be drawn from the data presented above. First, it is clear that ATP (which is the typical phosphoryl donor for phosphofructokinase) is essentially ineffective in the phosphofructokinase reaction in methanotrophic bacteria. Only inorganic pyrophosphate was found to support the reaction in all methanotrophs tested. Secondly not all methanotrophs contain this activity. The activity was essentially absent in *Methylobacter whittenbury* and *in Methylococcus capsulatus*. Intermediate levels of activity were found in *Methylomonas clara* and *Methylosinus sporium*. These data show that many methanotrophic bacteria may contain a hitherto unreported phosphofructokinase activity. It may be inferred from this that methanotrophs containing this activity have an active Embden-Meyerhof pathway.

EXAMPLE 7
GROWTH YIELD AND CARBON CONVERSION BY METHYLOMONAS 16A

Growth yield and carbon conversion efficiency were compared for *Methylomonas 16a* and *Methylococcus capsulatus*. These strains were chosen because 16a contains high levels of phosphofructokinase and *M. capsulatus* is essentially devoid of the enzyme activity. It was contemplated that if *Methylomonas* 16a could utilize the more energetically favorable Embden-Meyerhof pathway and *Methylococcus capsulatus* could only use the Entner-Douderoff pathway the superior energetics of the present *Methylomonas 16a* strain would be reflected in cellular yields and carbon conversion efficiency. This difference in energetic efficiency would only be apparent under energy-limiting conditions. These conditions were achieved in this experiment by limiting the amount of oxygen in each culture to only 10% (vol/vol) instead of 20% (growth conditions employed in Figure 1 and Table 9). Under these oxygen limiting conditions the strain that produces the most energy from aerobic respiration on methane will produce more cell mass.

Cells were grown as 200 mL cultures 500 mL serum-stoppered Wheaton bottles. The headspace in the bottles was adjusted to 25% methane and 10% oxygen. The defined medium formulation is the same in both cases.

Table 5

Yield Of Methylomonas 16a Cells Versus Methylococcus Capsulatus Cells Under Oxygen Limitation.

Strain	Y_{CH4} g dry wt/mol	G dry wt/g CH_4	Carbon Conversion Efficiency (CCE)%
Methylomonas 16a	16.7 +/- 0.5	1.04	64
Methylococcus capsulatus	10.3 +/- 0.3	0.64	40

Yield determination: Yield was measured by growing triplicate cultures in 500 mL bottles on defined medium with ammonium as nitrogen source under oxygen limitation. This was done by using 300 mL of culture with a 300 mL headspace of 25% methane and 10% oxygen the balance

being nitrogen. At the end of growth (i.e. stationary phase) residual methane in the headspace was determined by gas chromatography. The cells were collected by centrifugation washed with distilled water and dried overnight in a drying oven before being weighed.

Carbon conversion efficiency is a measure of how much carbon is assimilated into cell mass. It is calculated assuming a biomass composition of $CH_2O_{0.5}N_{0.25}$:

Methylomonas 16a : 16 g/mol methane X (1 g dry wt/g methane) / 25 g/ mol biomass

M. capsulatus 16 g/mol methane X (0.64 g dry wt/g methane) / 25 g /mol biomass

These data (in Table 5) show that *Methylomonas 16a* produced significantly more cell mass than did the *Methylococcus capsulatus* strain under growth conditions that were identical except for the temperature. *Methylococcus capsulatus* grows optimally at 45°C whereas Methylomonas is grown at 33°C. It may be inferred from the data that the presence of the more energy-yielding Embden-Meyerhof pathway confers a growth advantage to *Methylomonas 16a*.

Table 6 presents the theoretical calculations showing ATP yield as a function of carbon assimilation pathway with the carbon output being normalized to pyruvate in all cases.(The physiology and biochemistry of aerobic methanol-utilizing gram-negative and gram- positive bacteria In: Methane and Methanol Utilizers, Biotechnology Handbooks 5. 1992. Eds: Colin Murrell, Howard Dalton. Pp. 149-157). Table 6 shows the amount of ATP that is produced or consumed for every three molecules of carbon (as formaldehyde or carbon dioxide) for serine cycle, xylulose monophosphate cycle and ribulose monophosphate cycle pathways. The latter pathway, as discussed is typically thought to exist as the 2-keto-3deoxy-6-phosphogluconate /transaldolase (KDPGA/TA) variant. These data shows that in fact the fructose bisphosphate aldolase/transaldolase (FBPA/TA) variant is likely to exist in the methanotrophs. The energetic repercussion of this is the net production of an additional 1 ATP for methanotrophs if they possess an ATP linked phosphofructokinase and an additional 2 ATPs for the pyrophosphate-linked enzyme. It is therefore expected that *Methylomonas 16a* derives and additional 2 ATP per 3 carbons assimilated and that this may explain the greater yield and carbon efficiency of the strain versus *Methylococcus capsulatus*.

Table 6

Energetics of Methanotrophic bacteria utilizing different carbon assimilation mechanisms

Organism	Cycle	C1 unit fixed	Product	Variant	ATP	NADPH
Bacteria	RuMP	$3CH_2O$	Pyruvate	FBPA/TA	+1	+1
Methylomonas	RuMP/Serine	$3CH_2O$	Pyruvate	FBPA/TA	+1(+2*)	+1
Bacteria	RuMP	$3CH_2O$	Pyruvate	KDPGA/TA	0	+1
Methylococcus	RuMP/RuBP	$3CH_2O$	Pyruvate	KDPGA/TA	0	+1

* Based on PPi dependent phosphofructokinase

EXAMPLE 8

NITRATE/NITRITE SPARES OXYGEN

Figure 4 shows oxygen uptake by a cell suspension of *Methylomonas* 16a, in relative detector units, using an Orion oxygen probe (Orion, UK) to detect oxygen consumption. Oxygen was measured as a function of time in the presence or absence of nitrate and in the presence of methanol as electron donor and carbon source. The incubation consisted of *Methylomonas* 16a cells suspended in HEPES buffer pH 7. Methanol was injected at 3 min into both incubations to achieve a final concentration of about 100 mM. After the methanol injection it can be seen that oxygen uptake accelerated as would be expected (Figure 4) in the cultures without nitrate. However the rate of oxygen uptake in the presence of nitrate never approaches that of cells without nitrate. The data thus supports the finding that nitrate can spare oxygen consumption with methanol as carbon source.

Methylomonas 16a cells were again suspended in HEPES buffer pH 7 and incubated in a water jacketed chamber equipped with an Orion oxygen probe. The incubation was carried out at 30°C. Methanol was injected into the incubation at 1 min. However in one incubation sodium nitrite (25 mM) was injected into the incubation after 23 min. The results are shown in Figure 5. As seen in Figure 5, there is a decrease in the rate of oxygen uptake after the addition of nitrite. This data again clearly supports the assertion that nitrite and indirectly nitrate can be used as an alternative electron sink and resulting in less oxygen consumption by the culture.

A cell suspension of *Methylomonas* 16a in defined medium under 25% methane in air was simultaneously monitored for oxygen and N_2O in the dead-space. 100 mM Nitrite was the only added source of nitrogen. The results are shown in Figure 6. Figure 6 illustrates that the appearance of N_2O in the dead-space coincides with oxygen depletion. The numbers plotted are the rates of appearance or disappearance of N_2O and oxygen respectively. As oxygen disappearance rates decline to lower values (due to lower headspace O_2 concentrations) N_2O production increases to become a significant fraction of the total electron flow through the organism (only under oxygen limitation).

EXAMPLE 9

NITRATE OR NITRITE REDUCTION BY OTHER STRAINS OF METHANOTROPHS AND *METHYLOMONAS* 16A.

All methanotrophic strains available from the American Type Culture collection were tested for their ability to produce N_2O from nitrite or nitrate. All strains were grown on the defined medium and harvested after an optical density at 660 nm of 1.0 was achieved. The cell suspensions were collected by centrifugation and resuspended in 5 mL of defined medium with either nitrate or nitrite as sole nitrogen source. The data in Table 7 below shows the accumulation of N_2O (in uM concentration) in the headspace of a 10 mL assay vial incubated 30°C. The results shows that *Methylomonas* 16a has a unique ability to convert nitrate to N_2O among the strains tested. Furthermore the data show that two other *Methylomonas* strains have a similar ability to convert nitrite to N_2O.

Table 7

STRAIN	NO_3/NO_2 uM	NO_2/N_2O uM
Methylomonas 16a	28.3	30
Methylomonas albus	1.2	22
Methylomonas clara	2.5	1.5
Methylomonas agile	0.6	17
Methylobacter whitterbury	0.3	0.04
Methylococcus capsulatis	0.3	1.9
Methylobacter lutes	0.1	6.5
Methylosinus sporium	0.2	0.07

EXAMPLE 10
PRODUCTION OF GLYCOGEN.

Methylomonas 16a was shown to accumulate large amounts of glycogen when grown on either methane or methanol. *Methylomonas* cells were analyzed for glycogen using a starch assay kit (Sigma Chemical Co. St Louis MO). This assay is starch or glycogen specific and conclusively shows the presence of glycogen in *Methylomonas* 16a. Cells were grown according to the conditions outlined in the General Methods, Cells were harvested during growth on 100 mM methanol or 25% headspace methane at 30°C on defined medium. Culture samples were taken at two points in the growth curve: mid-logarithmic growth (O.D. 660 0.3) and stationary phase (O.D. 660 1.0). These samples were immediately analyzed with the starch assay kit according to the manufacturers instructions. The results shown below in Table 8 indicate surprising amounts of the storage polymer during growth on methanol and lower but significant amounts of glycogen during growth on methane.

Table 8

Growth Phase (OD660)	Methane (%glycogen wt/wt)	Methanol (% glycogen (wt/wt)
Mid-log (0.3)	6%	25%
Stationary phase (1.0)	7%	40%

Additionally, the presence of granules within the cells grown on methanol were observed by scanning electron microscopy and the granules were determined to contain starch with polysaccharide specific stains.

EXAMPLE 11
PRODUCTION OF PROTEIN FROM CELL MASS

Methylomonas 16a and *Methylococcus capsulatus* (reference strain for protein production) were grown on defined medium until no further increases in OD 660 could be observed. Methane or methanol consumption was monitored by gas chromatography (HP-Plot Molecular sieve column; Hewlett Packard 5890 series II gas chromatograph) over the growth curve such that the total amount of methane or methanol consumed could be calculated. The running conditions for GC were; oven

temperature: 40°C, initial temperature: 40°C, initial time: 3 min, rate: 0 deg/min, final temperature 40°C, final time 0, injection A temperature: 100°C, Det. A temperature: 125°C, and equilibration time: 0.

The cells were collected by centrifugation and dried overnight in a 105°C drying oven. The data in Table 9 below shows the gram dry weight of cells produced per gram of methane or methanol consumed.

Table 9

Organism	g dry wt./g CH_4	g dry wt./g CH_4OH
Methylomonas 16a	0.90 - 1.3 (2-2.5 hr)	0.30 - 0.45 (2.5 - 3.0 hr)
Methylococcus capsulatus	0.67 - 1.2 (3 - 4 hr)	0.25 - 0.45 (4 -5 hr)

As can be seen by the data in Table 9 the present strain has a higher rate of protein production than the commercial methanotroph of choice for this process, when grown on either methane or methanol.

EXAMPLE 12

PRODUCTION OF EXTRACELLULAR POLYSACHARRIDE

Methylomonas 16a cells were grown on 25% methane in 200 mL batch culture on defined medium at 30°C. Initial oxygen concentration was varied by injecting pure oxygen into nitrogen flushed bottles. Cells were allowed to grow until stationary phase or to an optical density of approximately 1.0. At that time the cultures were centrifuged at 6000 x g for 30 min to sediment both the cells and the extracellular polysaccharide. The sediments from these centrifugations comprised two layers. At the bottom were the cells, overlaid with a clear viscous material which was the extracellular polysaccharide (EPS). The EPS layer was washed off and pelleted again for further separation from the cells. The cell pellet was also dried and weighed. The EPS was resuspended in 50% ethanol and pelleted again in the centrifuge. Finally the material was dried and weighed. EPS was found to comprise as much as 50% of the total dry weight of the culture at near-ambient oxygen concentrations. This was determined by centrifugation of the culture at 10,000 x g for 30 min. The resulting pellet is comprised of a lower red phase (packed cells) and an upper translucent phase which is the extracellular polysaccharide. The EPS was selectively removed with a spatula and dried at 105°C overnight. The cell pellet was removed and dried at 105°C overnight. The

supernatant from the centrifugation was mixed with cold isopropanol (1:1 vol:vol). The precipitated EPS from this step was collected by centrifugation (10,000 x g for 30 min) and the pellet dried at 105°C overnight and weighed. Chemical analysis of the EPS revealed that it was primarily polyglucose (~70%). EPS samples were methylated by the method of Ciucanu, I., F. Kerek. 1984. *Carbohydrate Research* 131:209-217. The methylated samples were hydrolyzed in 2 M TFA at 121°C for 2 hours and the hydrolyzed carbohydrate was reduced with sodium borodeuteride at room temperature. The product was acetylated by GC-MS using Sp2330 Supelco column. Internal standard myo-inositol was added to each sample prior to the reduction step.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain which:
   (a) grows on a C1 carbon substrate selected from the group consisting of methane and methanol; and
   (b) comprises a functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon pathway, said pathway comprising a gene encoding a pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase enzyme, the gene selected from the group consisting of:
      (a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6;
      (b) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes with (a) under the following hybridization conditions: 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C and washed with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS followed by 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS;
      (c) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 437 amino acids that has at least 63% identity based on the Smith-Waterman method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6; and
      (d) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to (a), (b) or (c).

2. A high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain according to Claim 1 wherein the strain optionally contains a functional Entner-Douderoff carbon pathway.

3. A bacterial strain according to Claim 1 having at least one gene encoding a fructose bisphosphate aldolase enzyme.

4. A bacterial strain according to Claim 3 wherein at least one gene encodes a fructose bisphosphate aldolase enzyme having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:16 and SEQ ID NO:18.

5. A bacterial strain according to Claim 2 having at least one gene encoding a keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase.

6. A bacterial strain according to Claim 5 wherein at least one gene encodes a keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase enzyme is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:20;

(b) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes with (a) under the following hybridization conditions: 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C and washed with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS followed by 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS;

(c) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 212 amino acids that has at least 59% identity based on the Smith-Waterman method of alignment when compared to a polypeptide having the sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:20; and

(d) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to (a), (b) or (c).

7. A bacterial strain according to any of Claims 1 or 2 having a gene encoding a polypeptide involved in carbon flux wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.

8. A bacterial strain according to any of Claims 1 or 2 optionally comprising a denitrifying enzymatic pathway.

9. The bacterial strain of Claim 8 wherein the enzymes of the denitrifying pathway are polypeptides having the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60.

10. The bacterial strain of any of Claims 1 or 2 having genes encoding exopolysaccharide synthesizing enzymes, the enzymes selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38.

11. The bacterial strain of any of Claims 1 or 2 having genes encoding isoprenoid synthesizing enzymes, the enzymes selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 86, and 78.

12. The bacterial strain of Claim 1 wherein the strain is a *Methylomonas sp.*

13. The bacterial strain of Claim 12 having a 16s RNA profile as set forth in SEQ ID NO:81.

14. The bacterial strain of Claim 1 wherein, when the C1 carbon substrate is methanol, the strain produces glycogen comprising at least about 50 % dry weight of biomass.

15 The bacterial strain of either Claim 1 or Claim 14 wherein the methanol concentration in the medium is about 2.5% (vol/vol).

16. The bacterial strain of any of Claims 1 or 2 having a yield of greater than 1.0 grams of cell mass per gram of methane consumed.

17. The bacterial strain of any of Claims 1 or 2 having a yield of greater than 0.5 grams of cell mass per gram of methane consumed.

18. The bacterial strain of any of Claims 1 or 2 having a carbon conversion efficiency of greater than 40 g/mol methane/g/ mol biomass.

19. The bacterial strain of any of Claims 1 or 2 having a carbon conversion efficiency of greater than 65 g/mol methane/g/ mol biomass.

20. The bacterial strain of any of Claims 1 or 2 having a carbon conversion efficiency of greater than 70 g/mol methane/g/ mol biomass.

21. A high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain which grows on a C1 carbon substrate selected from the group consisting of methanol and methane, comprising the 16s RNA sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:81 and having at least one gene encoding a pyrophosphate dependent Phosphofructokinase enzyme.

22. A high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain according to Claim 20 optionally having at least one gene encoding a keto-deoxy phosphogluconate aldolase.

23. A high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain having the ATCC designation PTA 2402.

24. A method for the production of single cell protein comprising:

a) contacting the bacterial strains of any of the Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, or 18 with C1 carbon substrate, selected from the group consisting of methane and methanol, in a suitable medium for a time sufficient to permit the expression and accumulation of single cell protein; and

b) optionally recovering the single cell protein.

25. The method of Claim 23 wherein the C1 carbon substrate is contacted with the bacterial strain under anaerobic conditions.

26. The method of Claim 23 wherein the C1 carbon substrate is contacted with the bacterial strain under aerobic conditions.

27. A method for the biotransformation of a nitrogen containing compound selected from the group consisting of ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, and dinitrogen, comprising contacting the bacterial strain of any of the Claims 8 or 9 with a C1 carbon substrate selected from the group consisting of methane or methanol, in the presence of the nitrogen

containing compound, in a suitable medium for a time sufficient to permit the biotransformation of the nitrogen containing compound.

28. A method for the production of a feed product comprising protein, carbohydrates and pigment comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the bacterial strain of any of Claims 1, 2, 3, 5 or 18 with a C1 carbon substrate in a suitable medium for a time sufficient to permit the expression and accumulation of the feed product; and

b) optionally recovering the feed product.

29. A method according to Claim 28 wherein the relative compositions of protein, carbohydrate and pigment are altered through the up-regulation or down-regulation of any one of the genes encoding the proteins selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, and 69.

30. A method of identifying the high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain of Claim 1 comprising:

(a) growing a sample suspected of containing a high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain on a suitable growth medium in the presence of methane as a sole carbon source;

(b) identifying colonies that grow on the conditions of step (a);

(c) analyzing the colonies identified in step (b) for the presence of pyrophosphate dependent phosphofructokinase activity.

31. A method according to Claim 30 wherein the colonies of step (b) are additionally analyzed for the presence of a gene selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes with (a) under the following hybridization conditions: 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 65°C and washed with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS followed by 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS;

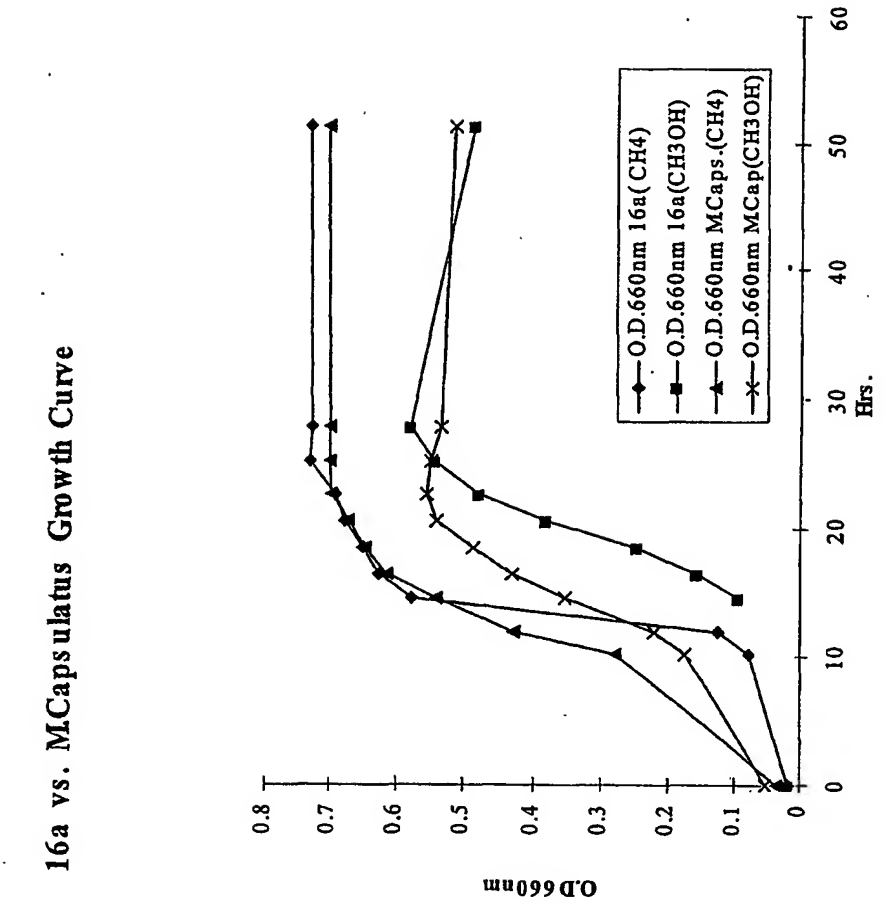
(c) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of at least 437 amino acids that has at least 63% identity based on the Smith-Waterman method of alignment when

compared to a polypeptide having the sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6; and

(d) an isolated nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to (a), (b) or (c).

5

Figure 1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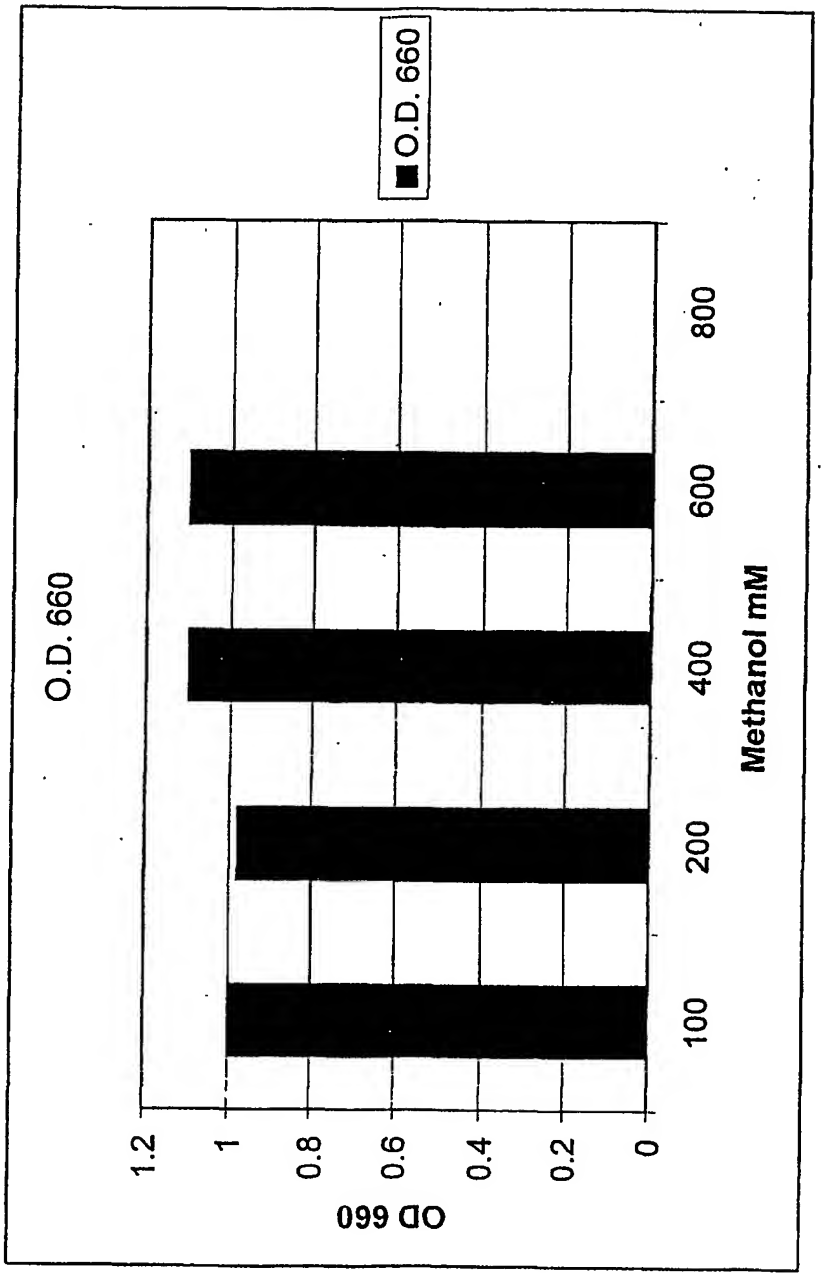
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O.D. 660
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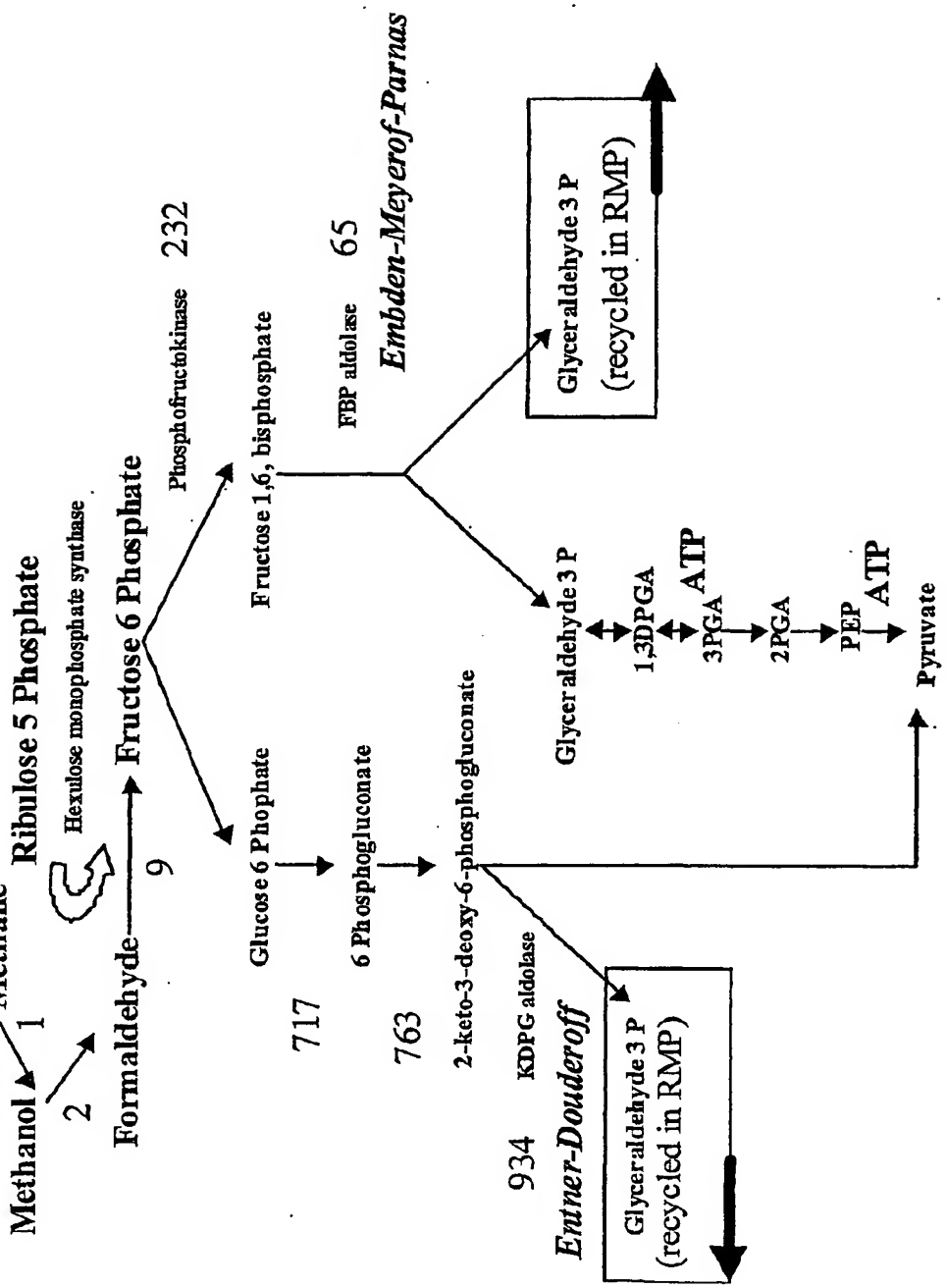
Methanol mM

Figure 2

Figure 3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Entner-Douderoff
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(recycled in RMP)
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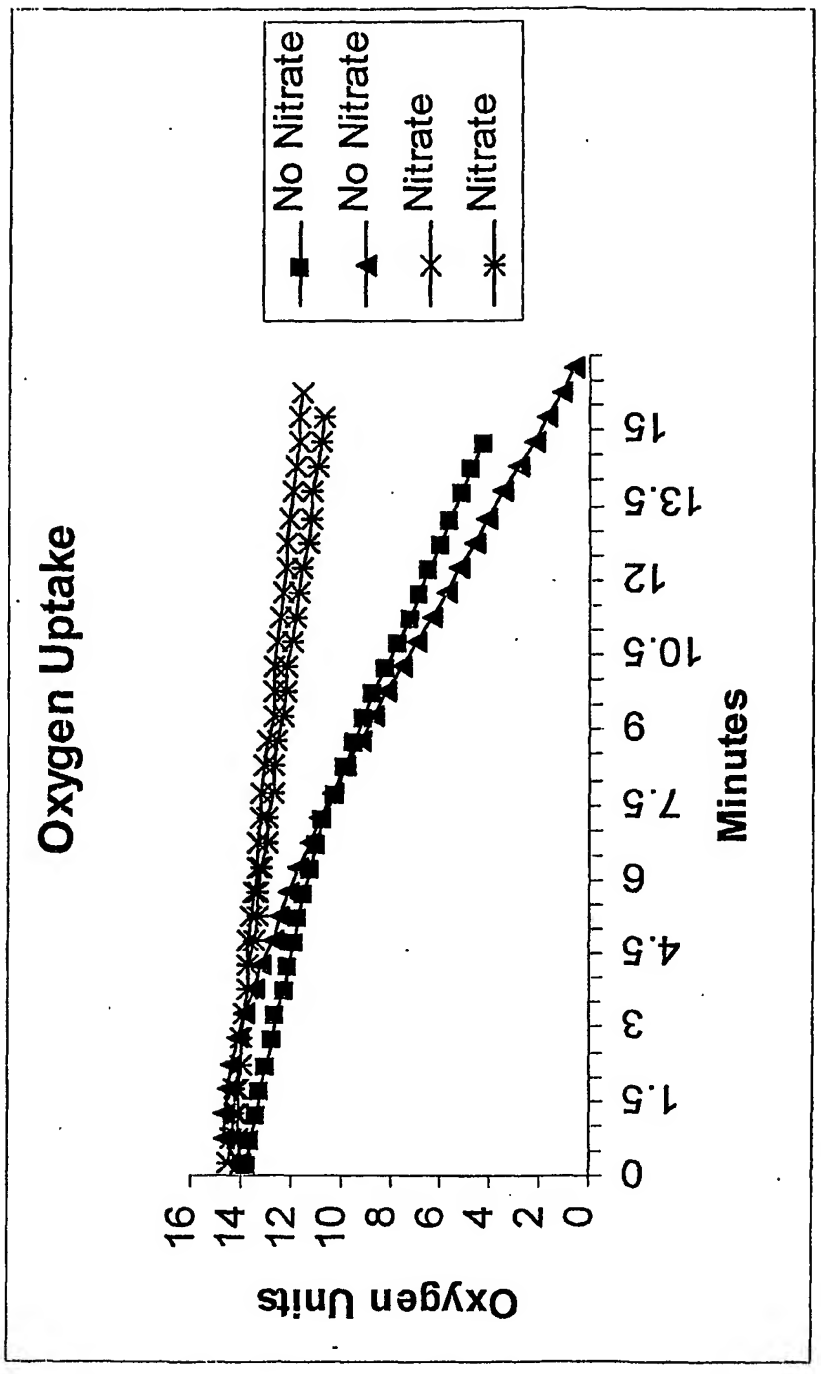
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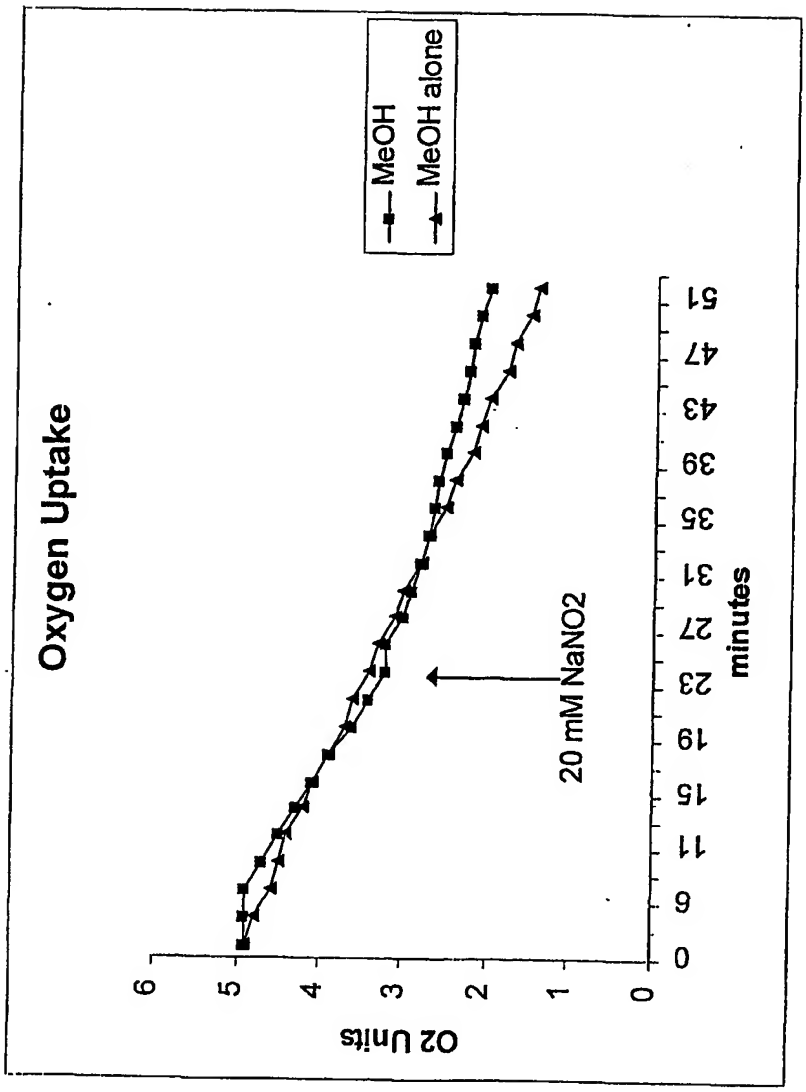
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Figure 5

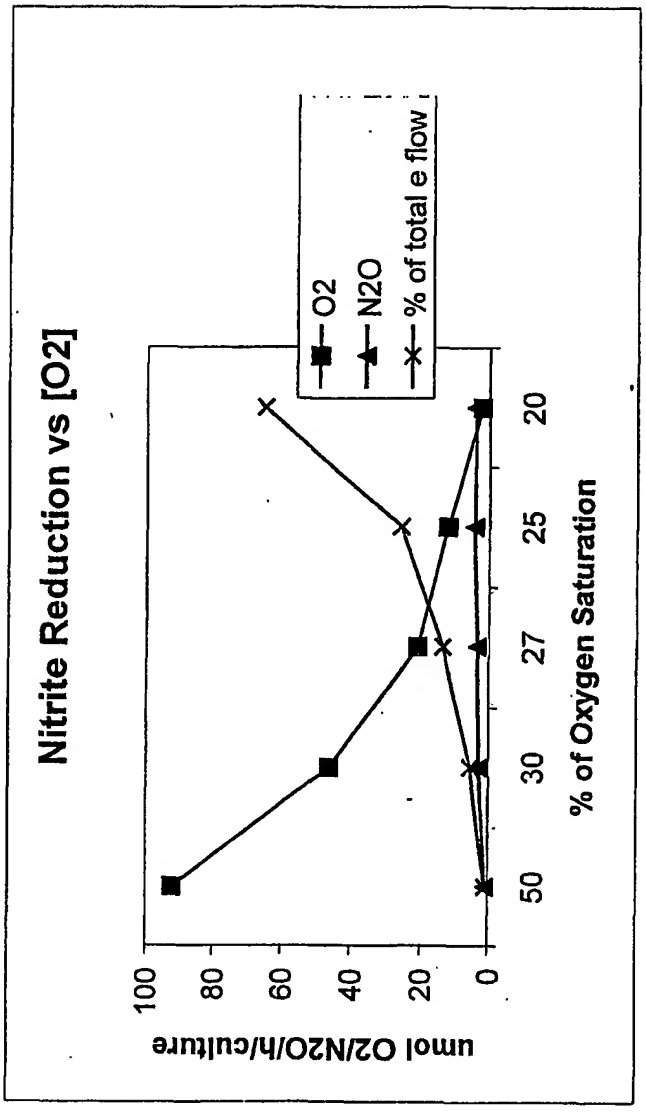
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Figure 6

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275 280 285

Gly Ala Asn Ile Phe Val Thr Pro Ser Asp Ser Leu Ala Ile Met ala
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Ala Arg Ser Met Pro Thr Ser Gln Ala Val Asp Arg Val Ala Asp Lys
325 330 335

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Asn Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Lys Ile Thr Leu Cys Gly Glu Glu Ser Phe
        355                 360                 365

Gly Ser Gly Ser Asn His Val Arg Glu Lys Asp Gly Leu Trp Ala Val
    370                 375                 380

Leu Phe Trp Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Arg Lys Arg Gln Pro Ala Glu Asp
385                 390                 395                 400

Ile Val Arg Glu His Trp Gln Lys Tyr Gly Arg Asp Ile Tyr Cys Arg
                405                 410                 415

His Asp Tyr Glu Ala Val Asp Ala Asp Ile Ala Asn Gly Ile Val Glu
            420                 425                 430

Gln Leu Arg Asn Gln Leu Pro Ser Leu Pro Gly Lys Thr Trp Gly Asp
        435                 440                 445

Tyr Ser Val Lys Phe Ala Asp Glu Phe Ser Tyr Thr Asp Pro Val Asp
    450                 455                 460

Gly Ser Val Ser Ser Asn Gln Gly Ile Arg Val Gly Phe Ala Asn Gly
465                 470                 475                 480

Ser Arg Ile Val Phe Arg Leu Ser Gly Thr Gly Thr Val Gly Ala Thr
                485                 490                 495

Leu Arg Ile Tyr Leu Glu Arg Tyr Glu Arg Asp Val Arg Asn His Asp
            500                 505                 510

Gln Asp Pro Gln Val Ala Leu Ala Glu Leu Ile Glu Ile Ala Glu Gln
        515                 520                 525

Leu Cys Gln Val Lys Gln Arg Thr Gly Arg Thr Glu Pro Ser Val Ile
    530                 535                 540

Thr
545
```

<210> 3
<211> 1387
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 3

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aatgaggtaa tcgttctcct cgctacatct ggcactaaag cttccgaaga ctctttatcc  120
ggttcacaca aaaataatat gtccaaatta atcaactctg ccgaatggaa cgccgtcaaa  180
caacatcatc aagaaattgc tggtaaattt tgcatgaaag aggcttttgc caaagatccc  240
cagcgtttcg ataaattctc cgtcaccttt aacgacatat tattagacta ttccaaaaac  300
ctgatcgacg agcgcaccat gcccttgctg atcgcattgg caaagcgggc agacttgcgc  360
gagaaaacgg aagcgatgtt ttccggctcc atcatcaaca ccaccgaaaa acgcgcggtt  420
ttgcataccg cgctgcgaaa ccgtagcaat acgcccgttt tcttccgcgg ccaggatgtc  480
atgccggaaa tcaacaaggt tctggcaaaa atgcgggttt tcgtggaaca ggtgcgttcg  540
ggccaatgga cgggctatag cggcaaggcc attaccgata tcgtcaacat cggcattggc  600
ggctcggatc tcggcccgaa aatggtcgac accgccttga cgccgtacgg caaaaacggc  660
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```
ttaaaagcgc atttcgtatc caatgtcgat caaaccgaca tcgtcgaaac cctgaaaccg  720
ctcaatccgg aaaccacgct gttcctgatt tcatcgaaaa cgtttaccac gcaggaaacc  780
atgaccaatg cgcgctcggc acgtaactgg ttcatgaatg ccgcgcaaga tcccgcccat  840
atcaagaaac atttcatcgc catttccacc aacgaagaaa tggtcaagga attcggcatc  900
gacccggcga acatgttcga gttctgggac tgggtcggcg ggcgttattc gctctggtcg  960
gtcatcggca tgtcgatagc tttatatatc ggcatggaca atttcgaaga actgctgatg 1020
ggtgcgcact tggccgacga acatttccgc catgcgccct acgaggaaaa cattccggtc 1080
atcatgggct tgctcggcat ctggtacaac aacttcttcg aagcggaaac ctatgccatt 1140
ttgccgtatg cgcaatcctt gaaatatttt gccgattatt tccagcaagg cgacatggaa 1200
agcaacggca aaagcgcgac gatcaccggt gaaaaagtcg attacaacac gggccccatc 1260
atctggggac agcccggcac caatggtcag cacgccttct ttcaattgat tcaccaaggc 1320
accaaactgg ttcccggcga ttttctggcg gccgcgcaaa gtcagtatga tttaccggat 1380
caccacg                                                          1387
```

<210> 4
<211> 592
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 4

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Pro Lys Ala Gly Lys Ile Thr Val His Phe Phe Leu Ser Ser Val Lys
 1               5                  10                  15

Asp Asn Pro Tyr Asn Glu Val Ile Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser Gly Thr
            20                  25                  30

Lys Ala Ser Glu Asp Ser Leu Ser Gly Ser His Lys Asn Asn Met Ser
        35                  40                  45

Lys Leu Ile Asn Ser Ala Glu Trp Asn Ala Val Lys Gln His His Gln
    50                  55                  60

Glu Ile Ala Gly Lys Phe Cys Met Lys Glu Ala Phe Ala Lys Asp Pro
65                  70                  75                  80

Gln Arg Phe Asp Lys Phe Ser Val Thr Phe Asn Asp Ile Leu Leu Asp
                85                  90                  95

Tyr Ser Lys Asn Leu Ile Asp Glu Arg Thr Met Pro Leu Leu Ile Ala
            100                 105                 110

Leu Ala Lys Arg Ala Asp Leu Arg Glu Lys Thr Glu Ala Met Phe Ser
        115                 120                 125

Gly Ser Ile Ile Asn Thr Thr Glu Lys Arg Ala Val Leu His Thr Ala
    130                 135                 140

Leu Arg Asn Arg Ser Asn Thr Pro Val Phe Phe Arg Gly Gln Asp Val
145                 150                 155                 160

Met Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Val Leu Ala Lys Met Arg Val Phe Val Glu
                165                 170                 175

Gln Val Arg Ser Gly Gln Trp Thr Gly Tyr Ser Gly Lys Ala Ile Thr
            180                 185                 190

Asp Ile Val Asn Ile Gly Ile Gly Gly Ser Asp Leu Gly Pro Lys Met
        195                 200                 205
```

```
Val Asp Thr Ala Leu Thr Pro Tyr Gly Lys Asn Gly Leu Lys Ala His
    210                 215                 220

Phe Val Ser Asn Val Asp Gln Thr Asp Ile Val Glu Thr Leu Lys Pro
225                 230                 235                 240

Leu Asn Pro Glu Thr Thr Leu Phe Leu Ile Ser Ser Lys Thr Phe Thr
                245                 250                 255

Thr Gln Glu Thr Met Thr Asn Ala Arg Ser Ala Arg Asn Trp Phe Met
            260                 265                 270

Asn Ala Ala Gln Asp Pro Ala His Ile Lys Lys His Phe Ile Ala Ile
        275                 280                 285

Ser Thr Asn Glu Glu Met Val Lys Glu Phe Gly Ile Asp Pro Ala Asn
    290                 295                 300

Met Phe Glu Phe Trp Asp Trp Val Gly Gly Arg Tyr Ser Leu Trp Ser
305                 310                 315                 320

Val Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Ala Leu Tyr Ile Gly Met Asp Asn Phe Glu
                325                 330                 335

Glu Leu Leu Met Gly Ala His Leu Ala Asp Glu His Phe Arg His Ala
            340                 345                 350

Pro Tyr Glu Glu Asn Ile Pro Val Ile Met Gly Leu Leu Gly Ile Trp
        355                 360                 365

Tyr Asn Asn Phe Phe Glu Ala Glu Thr Tyr Ala Ile Leu Pro Tyr Ala
    370                 375                 380

Gln Ser Leu Lys Tyr Phe Ala Asp Tyr Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Met Glu
385                 390                 395                 400

Ser Asn Gly Lys Ser Ala Thr Ile Thr Gly Glu Lys Val Asp Tyr Asn
                405                 410                 415

Thr Gly Pro Ile Ile Trp Gly Gln Pro Gly Thr Asn Gly Gln His Ala
            420                 425                 430

Phe Phe Gln Leu Ile His Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Val Pro Gly Asp Phe
        435                 440                 445

Leu Ala Ala Ala Gln Ser Gln Tyr Asp Leu Pro Asp His His Asp Ile
    450                 455                 460

Leu Ile Ser Asn Phe Leu Ala Gln Ala Glu Ala Leu Met Arg Gly Lys
465                 470                 475                 480

Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Arg Gln Asp Leu Ser His Glu Pro Asn Leu Asp
                485                 490                 495

Asp Ala Leu Ile Ala Ser Lys Ile Phe Glu Gly Asn Lys Pro Ser Asn
            500                 505                 510

Ser Phe Leu Phe Lys Lys Leu Thr Pro Arg Thr Leu Gly Thr Leu Ile
        515                 520                 525
```

```
Ala Phe Tyr Glu His Lys Ile Phe Val Gln Gly Val Ile Trp Asn Ile
    530                 535                 540

Asn Ser Phe Asp Gln Met Gly Val Glu Leu Gly Lys Val Leu Ala Lys
545                 550                 555                 560

Ala Ile Leu Pro Glu Leu Lys Asn Asp Asp Ile Ile Ala Ser His Asp
                565                 570                 575

Ser Ser Thr Asn Gly Leu Ile Asn Thr Tyr Lys Arg Leu Arg Lys Ala
            580                 585                 590
```

<210> 5
<211> 1311
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 5
gatgtggtca catggcccta tcacttaacg gctgatattc gattttgtca ttggtttttt 60
cttaacttta acttctacac gctcatgaac aaacctaaaa aagttgcaat actgacagca 120
ggcggcttgg cgccttgttt gaattccgca atcggtagtt tgatcgaacg ttataccgaa 180
atcgatccta gcatagaaat catttgctat cgcggcggtt ataaaggcct gttgctgggc 240
gattcttatc cagtaacggc cgaagtgcgt aaaaaggcgg gtgttctgca acgttttggc 300
ggttctgtga tcggcaacag ccgcgtcaaa ttgaccaatg tcaaagactg cgtgaaacgc 360
ggtttggtca aagagggtga agatccgcaa aaagtcgcgg ctgatcaatt ggttaaggat 420
ggtgtcgata ttctgcacac catcggcggc gatgatacca atacggcagc agcggatttg 480
gcagcattcc tggccagaaa taattacgga ctgaccgtca ttggtttacc taaaaccgtc 540
gataacgacg tatttccgat caagcaatca ctaggtgctt ggactgccgc cgagcaaggc 600
gcgcgttatt tcatgaacgt ggtggccgaa aacaacgcca acccacgcat gctgatcgta 660
cacgaagtga tgggccgtaa ctgcggctgg ctgaccgctg caaccgcgca ggaatatcgc 720
aaattactgg accgtgccga gtggttgccg gaattgggtt tgactcgtga atcttatgaa 780
gtgcacgcgg tattcgttcc ggaaatggcg atcgacctgg aagccgaagc caagcgcctg 840
cgcgaagtga tggacaaagt cgattgcgtc aacatcttcg tttccgaagg tgccggcgtc 900
gaagctatcg tcgcggaaat gcaggccaaa ggccaggaag tgccgcgcga tgcgttcggc 960
cacatcaaac tggatgcggt caaccctggt aaatggttcg gcgagcaatt cgcgcagatg 1020
ataggcgcgg aaaaaaccct ggtacaaaaa tcgggatact tcgcccgtgc ttctgcttcc 1080
aacgttgacg acatgcgttt gatcaaatcg tgcgccgact tggcggtcga gtgcgcgttc 1140
cgccgcgagt ctggcgtgat cggtcacgac gaagacaacg gcaacgtgtt gcgtgcgatc 1200
gagtttccgc gcatcaaggg cggcaaaccg ttcaatatcg acaccgactg gttcaatagc 1260
atgttgagcg aaatcggcca gcctaaaggc ggtaaagtcg aagtcagcca c 1311

<210> 6
<211> 437
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 6
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Asp Val Val Thr Trp Pro Tyr His Leu Thr Ala Asp Ile Arg Phe Cys
  1               5                  10                  15

His Trp Phe Phe Leu Asn Phe Asn Phe Tyr Thr Leu Met Asn Lys Pro
            20                  25                  30

Lys Lys Val Ala Ile Leu Thr Ala Gly Gly Leu Ala Pro Cys Leu Asn
        35                  40                  45

Ser Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Ile Glu Arg Tyr Thr Glu Ile Asp Pro Ser
    50                  55                  60
```

```
Ile Glu Ile Ile Cys Tyr Arg Gly Gly Tyr Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Gly
 65                  70                  75                  80

Asp Ser Tyr Pro Val Thr Ala Glu Val Arg Lys Lys Ala Gly Val Leu
                 85                  90                  95

Gln Arg Phe Gly Gly Ser Val Ile Gly Asn Ser Arg Val Lys Leu Thr
            100                 105                 110

Asn Val Lys Asp Cys Val Lys Arg Gly Leu Val Lys Glu Gly Glu Asp
        115                 120                 125

Pro Gln Lys Val Ala Ala Asp Gln Leu Val Lys Asp Gly Val Asp Ile
    130                 135                 140

Leu His Thr Ile Gly Gly Asp Asp Thr Asn Thr Ala Ala Ala Asp Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

Ala Ala Phe Leu Ala Arg Asn Asn Tyr Gly Leu Thr Val Ile Gly Leu
                165                 170                 175

Pro Lys Thr Val Asp Asn Asp Val Phe Pro Ile Lys Gln Ser Leu Gly
            180                 185                 190

Ala Trp Thr Ala Ala Glu Gln Gly Ala Arg Tyr Phe Met Asn Val Val
        195                 200                 205

Ala Glu Asn Asn Ala Asn Pro Arg Met Leu Ile Val His Glu Val Met
    210                 215                 220

Gly Arg Asn Cys Gly Trp Leu Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Gln Glu Tyr Arg
225                 230                 235                 240

Lys Leu Leu Asp Arg Ala Glu Trp Leu Pro Glu Leu Gly Leu Thr Arg
                245                 250                 255

Glu Ser Tyr Glu Val His Ala Val Phe Val Pro Glu Met ala Ile Asp
            260                 265                 270

Leu Glu Ala Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg Glu Val Met Asp Lys Val Asp
        275                 280                 285

Cys Val Asn Ile Phe Val Ser Glu Gly Ala Gly Val Glu Ala Ile Val
    290                 295                 300

Ala Glu Met Gln Ala Lys Gly Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Ala Phe Gly
305                 310                 315                 320

His Ile Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Asn Pro Gly Lys Trp Phe Gly Glu Gln
                325                 330                 335

Phe Ala Gln Met Ile Gly Ala Glu Lys Thr Leu Val Gln Lys Ser Gly
            340                 345                 350

Tyr Phe Ala Arg Ala Ser Ala Ser Asn Val Asp Asp Met Arg Leu Ile
        355                 360                 365

Lys Ser Cys Ala Asp Leu Ala Val Glu Cys Ala Phe Arg Arg Glu Ser
    370                 375                 380
```

Gly Val Ile Gly His Asp Glu Asp Asn Gly Asn Val Leu Arg Ala Ile
385 390 395 400

Glu Phe Pro Arg Ile Lys Gly Gly Lys Pro Phe Asn Ile Asp Thr Asp
405 410 415

Trp Phe Asn Ser Met Leu Ser Glu Ile Gly Gln Pro Lys Gly Gly Lys
420 425 430

Val Glu Val Ser His
435

<210> 7
<211> 1360
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 7
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acagaacaag tcatcgcccg cagccgggaa acccgtgccg cttatctgaa gcgcatagag 120
gccgccatcg ccgaaggccc gcaacgcaat aaactgcctt gcgccaatct ggcccacggt 180
ttcgcggtct gttcggccat cgaaaaagaa gaattgtctc atggccccaa gcccaatgtc 240
ggcatcatct cggcctacaa cgacatgctg tccgcgcacg aaccctacaa ggattatcct 300
gccctgatca aacaggccgt gcgcgaagcc ggcggcgtgg ctcaattcgc cggcggcgtg 360
cccgcgatgt gcgacggcgt cacccagggc atgccgggca tggaattgtc gctattcagc 420
cgcgacgtca tcgcgatgtc caccgcgatc ggcctggctc ataacatgtt cgacgcggcg 480
ctgtatctgg gcgtctgcga caagatcgta cccggtttgt tgatcggtgc attgagcttc 540
ggccatttgc cggccgtttt cttgccagcc ggccccatga ccagcggcct gtccaacaag 600
gaaaaatccc gtgcccggca aaaatacgcc gaaggtaaga tcggtgaaaa agaattgctg 660
gaatcggaag ccaagtctta ccacagccca ggcacctgca ccttctatgg caccgccaac 720
agcaaccaga tgatggtcga gatcatgggc ctgcacctgc ccggtagttc cttcatcaat 780
ccttacaccc cactgcgcga cgaactgacc aaggccgccg ccaggcaggt gttgaaattc 840
accgcgctgg gcaacgactt caggccaatc gcgcatgtga tcgacgaaaa agccatcatc 900
aatgccatca tcggcttgct ggcgaccggc ggttcgacca accataccat ccatttgatc 960
gcgattgccc gcgccgccgg catcatcatc aactgggacg atttcgacgc cctatccaaa 1020
gtcattccgt tgctgaccaa gatctatccg aacggcccgg ccgacgtcaa ccaattccag 1080
gcggccggcg gcatgagctt attgatacac gaactgctgg atcacggctt gttgcacggc 1140
gacatcctga ccataggcga ccagcgcggc atggcccaat acagtcaagt accgacgctg 1200
caagacggcc aattacaatg gcagccccggt cctaccgcat cgcgcgatcc cgaaatcatc 1260
gccagcgtgg caaaaccttt cgccgccggt ggtggcctgc atgtgatgca tggcaatctg 1320
ggccgcggcg tatccaagat ttccgccgtc tccgaagatc 1360

<210> 8
<211> 618
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 8
Ser Val Pro His Ser His His Pro Glu Thr Ser Leu Met His Pro Val
1 5 10 15

Leu Glu Lys Val Thr Glu Gln Val Ile Ala Arg Ser Arg Glu Thr Arg
20 25 30

Ala Ala Tyr Leu Lys Arg Ile Glu Ala Ala Ile Ala Glu Gly Pro Gln
35 40 45

```
Arg Asn Lys Leu Pro Cys Ala Asn Leu Ala His Gly Phe Ala Val Cys
     50                  55                  60

Ser Ala Ile Glu Lys Glu Glu Leu Ser His Gly Pro Lys Pro Asn Val
 65                  70                  75                  80

Gly Ile Ile Ser Ala Tyr Asn Asp Met Leu Ser Ala His Glu Pro Tyr
                 85                  90                  95

Lys Asp Tyr Pro Ala Leu Ile Lys Gln Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Gly Gly
            100                 105                 110

Val Ala Gln Phe Ala Gly Gly Val Pro Ala Met Cys Asp Gly Val Thr
        115                 120                 125

Gln Gly Met Pro Gly Met Glu Leu Ser Leu Phe Ser Arg Asp Val Ile
    130                 135                 140

Ala Met Ser Thr Ala Ile Gly Leu Ala His Asn Met Phe Asp Ala Ala
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Tyr Leu Gly Val Cys Asp Lys Ile Val Pro Gly Leu Leu Ile Gly
                165                 170                 175

Ala Leu Ser Phe Gly His Leu Pro Ala Val Phe Leu Pro Ala Gly Pro
            180                 185                 190

Met Thr Ser Gly Leu Ser Asn Lys Glu Lys Ser Arg Ala Arg Gln Lys
        195                 200                 205

Tyr Ala Glu Gly Lys Ile Gly Glu Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu Ser Glu Ala
    210                 215                 220

Lys Ser Tyr His Ser Pro Gly Thr Cys Thr Phe Tyr Gly Thr Ala Asn
225                 230                 235                 240

Ser Asn Gln Met Met Val Glu Ile Met Gly Leu His Leu Pro Gly Ser
                245                 250                 255

Ser Phe Ile Asn Pro Tyr Thr Pro Leu Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Ala
            260                 265                 270

Ala Ala Arg Gln Val Leu Lys Phe Thr Ala Leu Gly Asn Asp Phe Arg
        275                 280                 285

Pro Ile Ala His Val Ile Asp Glu Lys Ala Ile Ile Asn Ala Ile Ile
    290                 295                 300

Gly Leu Leu Ala Thr Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn His Thr Ile His Leu Ile
305                 310                 315                 320

Ala Ile Ala Arg Ala Ala Gly Ile Ile Ile Asn Trp Asp Asp Phe Asp
                325                 330                 335

Ala Leu Ser Lys Val Ile Pro Leu Leu Thr Lys Ile Tyr Pro Asn Gly
            340                 345                 350

Pro Ala Asp Val Asn Gln Phe Gln Ala Ala Gly Gly Met Ser Leu Leu
        355                 360                 365
```

```
Ile His Glu Leu Leu Asp His Gly Leu Leu His Gly Asp Ile Leu Thr
    370                 375                 380

Ile Gly Asp Gln Arg Gly Met ala Gln Tyr Ser Gln Val Pro Thr Leu
385                 390                 395                 400

Gln Asp Gly Gln Leu Gln Trp Gln Pro Gly Pro Thr Ala Ser Arg Asp
                405                 410                 415

Pro Glu Ile Ile Ala Ser Val Ala Lys Pro Phe Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly
            420                 425                 430

Leu His Val Met His Gly Asn Leu Gly Arg Gly Val Ser Lys Ile Ser
        435                 440                 445

Ala Val Ser Glu Asp His Gln Val Val Thr Ala Pro Ala Met Val Phe
    450                 455                 460

Asp Asp Gln Leu Asp Val Val Ala Ala Phe Lys Arg Gly Glu Leu Glu
465                 470                 475                 480

Lys Asp Val Ile Val Val Leu Arg Phe Gln Gly Pro Lys Ala Asn Gly
                485                 490                 495

Met Pro Glu Leu His Lys Leu Thr Pro Val Leu Gly Val Leu Gln Asp
            500                 505                 510

Arg Gly Phe Lys Val Gly Leu Leu Thr Asp Gly Arg Met Ser Gly Ala
        515                 520                 525

Ser Gly Lys Val Pro Ser Ala Ile His Met Trp Pro Glu Cys Ile Asp
    530                 535                 540

Gly Gly Pro Leu Ala Lys Val Arg Asp Gly Asp Ile Ile Val Met Asn
545                 550                 555                 560

Thr Gln Thr Gly Glu Val Asn Val Gln Val Asp Pro Ala Glu Phe Lys
                565                 570                 575

Ala Arg Val Ala Glu Pro Asn His Ala Thr Gly His His Phe Gly Met
            580                 585                 590

Gly Arg Glu Leu Phe Gly Ala Met Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Thr Ala Glu
        595                 600                 605

Thr Gly Ala Thr Asn Leu Phe Phe Val Asp
    610                 615
```

<210> 9
<211> 1477
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 9
atggcattgg gctttttgct ccgtagcccc aaagacatga caaaaaacat tacttacaaa 60
ccctgcgacc tggtgattta cggcgcactg ggcgatttat ccaaacgtaa actactgatt 120
tcattatacc gtttggaaaa acacaatctg ctcgagcccg atacgcgcat catcggcgta 180
gatcgtttgg aagaaaccag cgacagtttc gtcgaaattg cgcacaaaag cttgcaggcg 240
tttttgaaca acgtcatcga cgcagaaatc tggcaacgtt tttccaaacg cttgtcctat 300

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ttgaaaatcg atctgaccca acccgagcaa tacaaacaac tgcatacggt cgtcgatgcc  360
gaaaaacgag tcatggtgaa ttatttcgcg gtggcaccct ttttgttcaa aaacatttgc  420
caaggcttgc atgactgcgg cgtattgacg gccgaatcgc gcatggtgat ggaaaaaccc  480
atcggccacg acctgaaatc gtcgaaagaa atcaacgacg tcgtcgccga cgtattccac  540
gaagaccagg tctaccgcat cgaccactac ctgggcaagg aaacggtctt gaacttgctg  600
gccttgcgtt tcgccaattc gatattcacg accaactgga atcacaacac gatagaccat  660
atccagatta cggtcggtga ggacatcggc atcgagggcc gttgggaata tttcgacaag  720
accggccaat tgcgcgacat gctgcaaaac catttgctgc aaatcctgac cttcgtcgcg  780
atggagccgc ccgcggatct gtcggccgaa agcatacaca tggaaaaaat caaggtcctg  840
aaagccttgc ggccaatcac cgtgcgcaat gtcgaggaaa aaaccgtgcg cggtcaatac  900
accgccggtt tcatcaaagg caagtcggta ccgggttatc tggaagaaga aggtgccaac  960
accgaaagca cgaccgaaac tttcgtcgcg atccgcgtgg atatcgataa ctggcgctgg 1020
gccggtgtcc cgttttacat gcgtaccggc aaacgcacgc ccaacaaacg caccgagatt 1080
gtggtcaatt tcaagcaatt gccgcacaac atcttcaagg acagttttca tgaactgccg 1140
gccaataaac tggtcattca tttgcaaccg aacgaagggg tggatgtcat gatgttgaac 1200
aaggtgccgg gcatagacgg caacatcaag ttgcaacaga ccaaactgga tttgagcttt 1260
tccgaaacct tcaagaaaaa ccgaattttc ggcggctacg aaaaactgat tctggaagcc 1320
ctgcgcggca acccgacgct gtttttgagc cgcgaggaaa tagaacaagc ctggacctgg 1380
gtcgattcga ttcaggatgc ctggcaacac aaccacacgc cacccaaacc ctatcccgcg 1440
ggtagctggg gtccagtggc atcggtcgca ttactgg                          1477
```

<210> 10
<211> 501
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 10

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Met ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Arg Ser Pro Lys Asp Met Thr Lys Asn
  1               5                  10                  15

Ile Thr Tyr Lys Pro Cys Asp Leu Val Ile Tyr Gly Ala Leu Gly Asp
             20                  25                  30

Leu Ser Lys Arg Lys Leu Leu Ile Ser Leu Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys His
         35                  40                  45

Asn Leu Leu Glu Pro Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Gly Val Asp Arg Leu Glu
     50                  55                  60

Glu Thr Ser Asp Ser Phe Val Glu Ile Ala His Lys Ser Leu Gln Ala
 65                  70                  75                  80

Phe Leu Asn Asn Val Ile Asp Ala Glu Ile Trp Gln Arg Phe Ser Lys
                 85                  90                  95

Arg Leu Ser Tyr Leu Lys Ile Asp Leu Thr Gln Pro Glu Gln Tyr Lys
            100                 105                 110

Gln Leu His Thr Val Val Asp Ala Glu Lys Arg Val Met Val Asn Tyr
        115                 120                 125

Phe Ala Val Ala Pro Phe Leu Phe Lys Asn Ile Cys Gln Gly Leu His
    130                 135                 140

Asp Cys Gly Val Leu Thr Ala Glu Ser Arg Met Val Met Glu Lys Pro
145                 150                 155                 160

Ile Gly His Asp Leu Lys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ile Asn Asp Val Val Ala
                165                 170                 175
```

Asp Val Phe His Glu Asp Gln Val Tyr Arg Ile Asp His Tyr Leu Gly
180 185 190

Lys Glu Thr Val Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Leu Arg Phe Ala Asn Ser Ile
195 200 205

Phe Thr Thr Asn Trp Asn His Asn Thr Ile Asp His Ile Gln Ile Thr
210 215 220

Val Gly Glu Asp Ile Gly Ile Glu Gly Arg Trp Glu Tyr Phe Asp Lys
225 230 235 240

Thr Gly Gln Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Gln Asn His Leu Leu Gln Ile Leu
245 250 255

Thr Phe Val Ala Met Glu Pro Pro Ala Asp Leu Ser Ala Glu Ser Ile
260 265 270

His Met Glu Lys Ile Lys Val Leu Lys Ala Leu Arg Pro Ile Thr Val
275 280 285

Arg Asn Val Glu Glu Lys Thr Val Arg Gly Gln Tyr Thr Ala Gly Phe
290 295 300

Ile Lys Gly Lys Ser Val Pro Gly Tyr Leu Glu Glu Glu Gly Ala Asn
305 310 315 320

Thr Glu Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Phe Val Ala Ile Arg Val Asp Ile Asp
325 330 335

Asn Trp Arg Trp Ala Gly Val Pro Phe Tyr Met Arg Thr Gly Lys Arg
340 345 350

Thr Pro Asn Lys Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Val Asn Phe Lys Gln Leu Pro
355 360 365

His Asn Ile Phe Lys Asp Ser Phe His Glu Leu Pro Ala Asn Lys Leu
370 375 380

Val Ile His Leu Gln Pro Asn Glu Gly Val Asp Val Met Met Leu Asn
385 390 395 400

Lys Val Pro Gly Ile Asp Gly Asn Ile Lys Leu Gln Gln Thr Lys Leu
405 410 415

Asp Leu Ser Phe Ser Glu Thr Phe Lys Lys Asn Arg Ile Phe Gly Gly
420 425 430

Tyr Glu Lys Leu Ile Leu Glu Ala Leu Arg Gly Asn Pro Thr Leu Phe
435 440 445

Leu Ser Arg Glu Glu Ile Glu Gln Ala Trp Thr Trp Val Asp Ser Ile
450 455 460

Gln Asp Ala Trp Gln His Asn His Thr Pro Pro Lys Pro Tyr Pro Ala
465 470 475 480

Gly Ser Trp Gly Pro Val Ala Ser Val Ala Leu Leu Ala Arg Asp Gly
485 490 495

Arg Ala Trp Glu Glu
500

<210> 11
<211> 984
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 11
atggcaagaa acttacttga gcaactccgc gagatgaccg ttgttgttgc cgataccggt 60
gacatccagg cgatcgaaac cttcaagccg cgcgatgcaa cgaccaaccc gtctttgatc 120
accgccgcgg cgcaaatgcc gcaatatcaa ggcatcgttg acgacacctt gaaaggtgcg 180
cgtgcgacgt tgggtgccag cgcttcggct gccgaggtgg cttcattggc gttcgatcgt 240
ttggcggttt ctttcggttt gaaaatcctg gaaatcatcg aaggtcgcgt ttccaccgag 300
gttgatgcgc gtttgtctta tgacaccgaa ggcactattg ccaaaggccg ggatctgatc 360
aaacaatacg aagctgcagg tgtttccaaa gagcgcgtac tgatcaaaat tgccgcgacc 420
tgggaaggca tccaggcggc tgccgttttg gaaaaagaag gtattcacac caacttgacc 480
ctgttgttcg gtctgcacca ggcgattgct tgtgccgaaa acggcattac cctgatttct 540
ccgtttgtcg gccgtattct ggactggtac aaaaaagaca ctggccgcga ctcttatcct 600
tccaacgaag atcctggcgt attgtctgta actgaagttt ataactacta caaaaaattt 660
ggttataaaa ctgaagtcat gggcgcgagc ttccgtaaca tcggcgaaat caccgaattg 720
gcgggttgcg atctgttgac catcgcgcct tctctgctgg ccgaactgca atccgttgaa 780
ggtgatttgc cacgcaaact ggaccctgca aaagcagccg gttcttcgat cgaaaaaatc 840
agcgttgaca aagcgacttt cgagcgcatg cacgaagaaa accgcatggc caaagaaaaa 900
ctggccgaag gtatcgacgg ttttgcgaaa gcgttggaaa ccttggaaaa attgttggcg 960
gatcgtttgg ctgctctgga agca 984

<210> 12
<211> 328
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 12
Met ala Arg Asn Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Arg Glu Met Thr Val Val Val
1 5 10 15

Ala Asp Thr Gly Asp Ile Gln Ala Ile Glu Thr Phe Lys Pro Arg Asp
20 25 30

Ala Thr Thr Asn Pro Ser Leu Ile Thr Ala Ala Ala Gln Met Pro Gln
35 40 45

Tyr Gln Gly Ile Val Asp Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Ala Arg Ala Thr Leu
50 55 60

Gly Ala Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Glu Val Ala Ser Leu Ala Phe Asp Arg
65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Val Ser Phe Gly Leu Lys Ile Leu Glu Ile Ile Glu Gly Arg
85 90 95

Val Ser Thr Glu Val Asp Ala Arg Leu Ser Tyr Asp Thr Glu Gly Thr
100 105 110

Ile Ala Lys Gly Arg Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Tyr Glu Ala Ala Gly Val
115 120 125

```
Ser Lys Glu Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Ile Ala Ala Thr Trp Glu Gly Ile
    130                 135                 140

Gln Ala Ala Ala Val Leu Glu Lys Glu Gly Ile His Thr Asn Leu Thr
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Leu Phe Gly Leu His Gln Ala Ile Ala Cys Ala Glu Asn Gly Ile
                165                 170                 175

Thr Leu Ile Ser Pro Phe Val Gly Arg Ile Leu Asp Trp Tyr Lys Lys
            180                 185                 190

Asp Thr Gly Arg Asp Ser Tyr Pro Ser Asn Glu Asp Pro Gly Val Leu
        195                 200                 205

Ser Val Thr Glu Val Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Lys Phe Gly Tyr Lys Thr
    210                 215                 220

Glu Val Met Gly Ala Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Gly Glu Ile Thr Glu Leu
225                 230                 235                 240

Ala Gly Cys Asp Leu Leu Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser Leu Leu Ala Glu Leu
                245                 250                 255

Gln Ser Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Pro Arg Lys Leu Asp Pro Ala Lys Ala
            260                 265                 270

Ala Gly Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Ile Ser Val Asp Lys Ala Thr Phe Glu
        275                 280                 285

Arg Met His Glu Glu Asn Arg Met ala Lys Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu Gly
    290                 295                 300

Ile Asp Gly Phe Ala Lys Ala Leu Glu Thr Leu Glu Lys Leu Leu Ala
305                 310                 315                 320

Asp Arg Leu Ala Ala Leu Glu Ala
                325
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<210> 13
<211> 480
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 13
atggccgcgg gcggcgtggg cttgacgcaa ttgctgccag aactggccga agctattggt 60
ccgacgagcc gatttcatgt gcaggtcatt ggtgacacgg tggaggacat cgttgcggaa 120
gccaaacggc tacacgattt gcccgtcgac atagtggtga aaattccggc gcatggcgcc 180
ggactggcgg ccatcaagca gatcaagcgc cacgatattc cggtgctggc gacagcgatt 240
tacaacgtgc agcaaggttg gctggcggct ttgaacggcg ccgattatct ggcgccttat 300
ctgaatcgcg tcgataacca gggttttgac ggtattggcg tggtcgccga tctgcagagc 360
ttgatcgacc ggtatcaaat gcccaccaaa ctcctggtag cgagcttcaa aaacgtacaa 420
caggtgctgc aggtgttgaa actgggcgtg gcgtcggtga cgctgccttt ggacattgtg 480

<210> 14
<211> 160
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 14
Met ala Ala Gly Gly Val Gly Leu Thr Gln Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Ala
1 5 10 15

Glu Ala Ile Gly Pro Thr Ser Arg Phe His Val Gln Val Ile Gly Asp
20 25 30

Thr Val Glu Asp Ile Val Ala Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu His Asp Leu Pro
35 40 45

Val Asp Ile Val Val Lys Ile Pro Ala His Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ala
50 55 60

Ile Lys Gln Ile Lys Arg His Asp Ile Pro Val Leu Ala Thr Ala Ile
65 70 75 80

Tyr Asn Val Gln Gln Gly Trp Leu Ala Ala Leu Asn Gly Ala Asp Tyr
85 .90 95

Leu Ala Pro Tyr Leu Asn Arg Val Asp Asn Gln Gly Phe Asp Gly Ile
100 105 110

Gly Val Val Ala Asp Leu Gln Ser Leu Ile Asp Arg Tyr Gln Met Pro
115 120 125

Thr Lys Leu Leu Val Ala Ser Phe Lys Asn Val Gln Gln Val Leu Gln
130 135 140

Val Leu Lys Leu Gly Val Ala Ser Val Thr Leu Pro Leu Asp Ile Val
145 150 155 160

<210> 15
<211> 1005
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 15
atggctttag tgtcattgcg acaacttttg gattatgcgg ccgagcatgg ctttgccgtg 60
ccggcgttca acgtcagcaa catggagcag gtacaggcca tcatgcaggc ggccgctgcc 120
tgcgatagtc cagtgatcat gcaaggttcg gccggcgcca accgctatgc cggcgaagtg 180
tttctacggc atttgatatt ggcggccgtg gagcaatatc cgcatattcc ggtcgtcatg 240
caccgcgacc atgcacccac gcccgacatc tgcgcgcaag ccatacaatc gggcttcagc 300
tcggtgatga tggacggttc gttgctggca gacatgaaaa ccccggcttc ttttgcatac 360
aacgtcgacg tcacccgcac cgtggtcaag atggcgcatg cctgcggcgt atcggtggaa 420
ggcgaaatcg gctgcctggg agcgctggag gccaagtccg cgcaagatca cagccgtttg 480
ctgaccgatc ccgacgaagc ggtcgaattc gtcgaacaga cccaggtcga tgccgtggcc 540
gtggccatcg gcaccagcca cggcgcctat aaattcagca agccgcccac cggcgaagtg 600
ctggtgatca gtcgattgaa agaactgcag caacgactgc caaataccca ttttgtgatg 660
catggctcca gttcggtgcc gcaggattgg ttgaaaatca tcaacgatta tggcggcgat 720
attccggaaa cctatggcgt gccggtcgaa gaaatcgtcg aaggcataaa atatggtgtg 780
cgcaaggtca acatcgatac cgacctgcgc atggcgtcca ccggcgcgat gcgcaggttt 840
ctggcccaac cggaaaacgc ctcggagcta gacgcgcgca agacctatca agccgccagg 900
gacgcaatgc aggcattatg ccaggctcgc tacgaagcgt tcggttcggc gggacatgcc 960
ggcaaaatca aaccggtttc actggcggca atggccaaac gctat 1005

<210> 16
<211> 335
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 16

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Met ala Leu Val Ser Leu Arg Gln Leu Leu Asp Tyr Ala Ala Glu His
 1               5                  10                  15

Gly Phe Ala Val Pro Ala Phe Asn Val Ser Asn Met Glu Gln Val Gln
            20                  25                  30

Ala Ile Met Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Cys Asp Ser Pro Val Ile Met Gln
        35                  40                  45

Gly Ser Ala Gly Ala Asn Arg Tyr Ala Gly Glu Val Phe Leu Arg His
    50                  55                  60

Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Val Glu Gln Tyr Pro His Ile Pro Val Val Met
65                  70                  75                  80

His Arg Asp His Ala Pro Thr Pro Asp Ile Cys Ala Gln Ala Ile Gln
                85                  90                  95

Ser Gly Phe Ser Ser Val Met Met Asp Gly Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp Met
            100                 105                 110

Lys Thr Pro Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Asn Val Asp Val Thr Arg Thr Val
        115                 120                 125

Val Lys Met ala His Ala Cys Gly Val Ser Val Glu Gly Glu Ile Gly
    130                 135                 140

Cys Leu Gly Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys Ser Ala Gln Asp His Ser Arg Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Thr Asp Pro Asp Glu Ala Val Glu Phe Val Glu Gln Thr Gln Val
                165                 170                 175

Asp Ala Val Ala Val Ala Ile Gly Thr Ser His Gly Ala Tyr Lys Phe
            180                 185                 190

Ser Lys Pro Pro Thr Gly Glu Val Leu Val Ile Ser Arg Leu Lys Glu
        195                 200                 205

Leu Gln Gln Arg Leu Pro Asn Thr His Phe Val Met His Gly Ser Ser
    210                 215                 220

Ser Val Pro Gln Asp Trp Leu Lys Ile Ile Asn Asp Tyr Gly Gly Asp
225                 230                 235                 240

Ile Pro Glu Thr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Glu Glu Ile Val Glu Gly Ile
                245                 250                 255

Lys Tyr Gly Val Arg Lys Val Asn Ile Asp Thr Asp Leu Arg Met ala
            260                 265                 270

Ser Thr Gly Ala Met Arg Arg Phe Leu Ala Gln Pro Glu Asn Ala Ser
        275                 280                 285
```

```
Glu Leu Asp Ala Arg Lys Thr Tyr Gln Ala Ala Arg Asp Ala Met Gln
    290                 295                 300

Ala Leu Cys Gln Ala Arg Tyr Glu Ala Phe Gly Ser Ala Gly His Ala
305                 310                 315                 320

Gly Lys Ile Lys Pro Val Ser Leu Ala Ala Met ala Lys Arg Tyr
                325                 330                 335
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<210> 17
<211> 1074
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 17

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atgacaaaaa tcttagatgt tgtaaaaccc ggcgttgtca ccggtgaaga tgtgcaaaaa   60
attttcgcaa tctgcaaaga aaacaacttt gccttgccag ccgtcaacgt gatcagtacc  120
gataccatta atgcggtatt ggaagcggcc gccaaagcca aatcacctgt tgttatccag  180
ttttcaaatg gcggcgcggc tttcgttgcc ggtaaaggtt tgaaattgga aggtcaaggc  240
tgttcgattc atggtgccat ttcaggtgct caccacgttc accgcttggc ggaactctat  300
ggtgtacctg tcgttctgca taccgaccac gcggcgaaaa aattgctgcc atgggtagat  360
ggtatgctgg atgaaggtga aaaattcttt gcggccaccg gcaagccttt gttcagctcg  420
cacatgctgg acttgtccga agagagcctg gaagaaaaca tcgaaatctg cggtaaatac  480
ttggcgcgca tggcgaaaat gggtatgacc ttggaaatcg aactgggctg caccggcggt  540
gaagaagacg gcgtggacaa cagcggcatg gatcattccg cgttgtacac ccagccggaa  600
gacgtggctt acgcgtatga gcacctgagc aaaatcagcc ctaacttcac gattgcggct  660
tctttcggca acgtgcacgg cgtttactcg ccaggaaacg tcaagctgac gccaaaaatt  720
ctggataact cgcaaaaata cgtatccgaa aaattcggct tgccagctaa atcattgacc  780
ttcgtattcc atggcggctc tggttcgtct ccggaagaaa tcaaggaatc catcagctat  840
ggcgtagtga aaatgaacat cgataccgat acccaatggg caacctggga aggcgtgatg  900
aacttctaca agaaaaacga aggctatctg caaggccaga tcggcaatcc ggaaggtgcc  960
gacaagccga acaaaaaata ctatgaccca cgcgtatggc aacgtgccgg ccaagaaggc 1020
atggttgcac gtctgcaaca agcattccag gaattgaatg cagtaaacac gctg       1074
```

<210> 18
<211> 358
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 18

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Met Thr Lys Ile Leu Asp Val Val Lys Pro Gly Val Val Thr Gly Glu
  1               5                  10                  15

Asp Val Gln Lys Ile Phe Ala Ile Cys Lys Glu Asn Asn Phe Ala Leu
            20                  25                  30

Pro Ala Val Asn Val Ile Ser Thr Asp Thr Ile Asn Ala Val Leu Glu
        35                  40                  45

Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Lys Ser Pro Val Val Ile Gln Phe Ser Asn Gly
    50                  55                  60

Gly Ala Ala Phe Val Ala Gly Lys Gly Leu Lys Leu Glu Gly Gln Gly
65                  70                  75                  80

Cys Ser Ile His Gly Ala Ile Ser Gly Ala His His Val His Arg Leu
                85                  90                  95
```

```
Ala Glu Leu Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Val Leu His Thr Asp His Ala Ala
            100                 105                 110

Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Trp Val Asp Gly Met Leu Asp Glu Gly Glu Lys
        115                 120                 125

Phe Phe Ala Ala Thr Gly Lys Pro Leu Phe Ser Ser His Met Leu Asp
    130                 135                 140

Leu Ser Glu Glu Ser Leu Glu Glu Asn Ile Glu Ile Cys Gly Lys Tyr
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Ala Arg Met ala Lys Met Gly Met Thr Leu Glu Ile Glu Leu Gly
                165                 170                 175

Cys Thr Gly Gly Glu Glu Asp Gly Val Asp Asn Ser Gly Met Asp His
            180                 185                 190

Ser Ala Leu Tyr Thr Gln Pro Glu Asp Val Ala Tyr Ala Tyr Glu His
        195                 200                 205

Leu Ser Lys Ile Ser Pro Asn Phe Thr Ile Ala Ala Ser Phe Gly Asn
    210                 215                 220

Val His Gly Val Tyr Ser Pro Gly Asn Val Lys Leu Thr Pro Lys Ile
225                 230                 235                 240

Leu Asp Asn Ser Gln Lys Tyr Val Ser Glu Lys Phe Gly Leu Pro Ala
                245                 250                 255

Lys Ser Leu Thr Phe Val Phe His Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Pro Glu
            260                 265                 270

Glu Ile Lys Glu Ser Ile Ser Tyr Gly Val Val Lys Met Asn Ile Asp
        275                 280                 285

Thr Asp Thr Gln Trp Ala Thr Trp Glu Gly Val Met Asn Phe Tyr Lys
    290                 295                 300

Lys Asn Glu Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Gln Ile Gly Asn Pro Glu Gly Ala
305                 310                 315                 320

Asp Lys Pro Asn Lys Lys Tyr Tyr Asp Pro Arg Val Trp Gln Arg Ala
                325                 330                 335

Gly Gln Glu Gly Met Val Ala Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala Phe Gln Glu Leu
            340                 345                 350

Asn Ala Val Asn Thr Leu
        355
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<210> 19
<211> 636
<212> DNA
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 19
gaaaatacta tgtccgtcac catcaaagaa gtcatgacca cctcgcccgt tatgccggtc 60
atggtcatca atcatctgga acatgccgtc cctctggctc gcgcgctagt cgacggtggc 120
ttgaaagttt tggagatcac attgcgcacg ccggtggcac tggaatgtat ccgacgtatc 180
aaagccgaag taccggacgc catcgtcggc gcgggcacca tcatcaaccc tcataccttg 240
tatcaagcga ttgacgccgg tgcggaattc atcgtcagcc ccggcatcac cgaaaatcta 300
ctcaacgaag cgctagcatc cggcgtgcct atcctgcccg gcgtcatcac acccagcgag 360
gtcatgcgtt tattggaaaa aggcatcaat gcgatgaaat tctttccggc tgaagccgcc 420
ggcggcatac cgatgctgaa atcccttggc ggccccttgc cgcaagtcac cttctgtccg 480
accggcggcg tcaatcccaa aaacgcgccc gaatatctgg cattgaaaaa tgtcgcctgc 540
gtcggcggct cctggatggc gccggccgat ctggtagatg ccgaagactg ggcggaaatc 600
acgcggcggg cgagcgaggc cgcggcattg aaaaaa 636

<210> 20
<211> 212
<212> PRT
<213> METHYLOMONAS SP.

<400> 20
Glu Asn Thr Met Ser Val Thr Ile Lys Glu Val Met Thr Thr Ser Pro
1 5 10 15

Val Met Pro Val Met Val Ile Asn His Leu Glu His Ala Val Pro Leu
20 25 30

Ala Arg Ala Leu Val Asp Gly Gly Leu Lys Val Leu Glu Ile Thr Leu
35 40 45

Arg Thr Pro Val Ala Leu Glu Cys Ile Arg Arg Ile Lys Ala Glu Val
50 55 60

Pro Asp Ala Ile Val Gly Ala Gly Thr Ile Ile Asn Pro His Thr Leu
65 70 75 80

Tyr Gln Ala Ile Asp Ala Gly Ala Glu Phe Ile Val Ser Pro Gly Ile
85 90 95

Thr Glu Asn Leu Leu Asn Glu Ala Leu Ala Ser Gly Val Pro Ile Leu
100 105 110

Pro Gly Val Ile Thr Pro Ser Glu Val Met Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Gly
115 120 125

Ile Asn Ala Met Lys Phe Phe Pro Ala Glu Ala Ala Gly Gly Ile Pro
130 135 140

Met Leu Lys Ser Leu Gly Gly Pro Leu Pro Gln Val Thr Phe Cys Pro
145 150 155 160

Thr Gly Gly Val Asn Pro Lys Asn Ala Pro Glu Tyr Leu Ala Leu Lys
165 170 175

Asn Val Ala Cys Val Gly Gly Ser Trp Met ala Pro Ala Asp Leu Val
180 185 190

Asp Ala Glu Asp Trp Ala Glu Ile Thr Arg Arg Ala Ser Glu Ala Ala
195 200 205

Ala Leu Lys Lys
210

<210> 21
<211> 873
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 21
atgaaagtta ccaaagccgt ttttcccgtt gccggactgg gcacccggtc attgcccgca 60
accaaggccg ttgccaagga aatgttgccg gtggtggaca agccgctgat tcagtatgcg 120
gtggaagagg ccgtggccgc cggcatcgac acgatgattt tcgtgatcgg tagaaacaag 180
gaatccattg ccaaccattt cgataaatcc tacgaactgg aaaaggaact ggaaaaaagc 240
ggcaagaccg atttgctgaa aatgctgcgg gagattttgc ccgcgcatgt gtcctgcgta 300
ttcgtgcgtc aagcggaggc tctgggtttg gggcatgcgg tgcattgcgc caagccggtg 360
gtcggcaacg agccgtttgc ggtgatcttg ccggatgact tgatcgagga cggcgagcgc 420
ggttgcatga agcagatggt ggatttgttc gacaaagagc aaagcagcgt attgggggta 480
gagcgggtcg atcccaagga aacccataag tacggcatcg tcgaacatgc cgaaacctcg 540
cccagagtcg gttggttgag ttccatcgtc gagaaaccca aacccgaagt ggcgccctcc 600
aatatcgcgg tggtcgggcg ctacatcttg acgccggcca tttttcaaaa aatcgagaac 660
acggggcgcg gcgccggcgg cgaaattcaa ttgaccgatg cgattgccgc gttgatgaaa 720
gacgaacgcg ttttgtccta tgaattcgaa ggcaatcgct acgactgcgg ttccaagttt 780
ggtttttttgt tggccaatgt cgaatatggc ttgctgcaca aggaaatcaa agccgaattc 840
gccaactatc tgaaacaacg cgtcagcaaa atc 873

<210> 22
<211> 293
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 22
Met Thr Met Lys Val Thr Lys Ala Val Phe Pro Val Ala Gly Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Thr Arg Ser Leu Pro Ala Thr Lys Ala Val Ala Lys Glu Met Leu Pro
20 25 30

Val Val Asp Lys Pro Leu Ile Gln Tyr Ala Val Glu Glu Ala Val Ala
35 40 45

Ala Gly Ile Asp Thr Met Ile Phe Val Ile Gly Arg Asn Lys Glu Ser
50 55 60

Ile Ala Asn His Phe Asp Lys Ser Tyr Glu Leu Glu Lys Glu Leu Glu
65 70 75 80

Lys Ser Gly Lys Thr Asp Leu Leu Lys Met Leu Arg Glu Ile Leu Pro
85 90 95

Ala His Val Ser Cys Val Phe Val Arg Gln Ala Glu Ala Leu Gly Leu
100 105 110

Gly His Ala Val His Cys Ala Lys Pro Val Val Gly Asn Glu Pro Phe
115 120 125

Ala Val Ile Leu Pro Asp Asp Leu Ile Glu Asp Gly Glu Arg Gly Cys
130 135 140

```
Met Lys Gln Met Val Asp Leu Phe Asp Lys Glu Gln Ser Ser Val Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

Gly Val Glu Arg Val Asp Pro Lys Glu Thr His Lys Tyr Gly Ile Val
                165                 170                 175

Glu His Ala Glu Thr Ser Pro Arg Val Gly Trp Leu Ser Ser Ile Val
            180                 185                 190

Glu Lys Pro Lys Pro Glu Val Ala Pro Ser Asn Ile Ala Val Val Gly
        195                 200                 205

Arg Tyr Ile Leu Thr Pro Ala Ile Phe Gln Lys Ile Glu Asn Thr Gly
    210                 215                 220

Arg Gly Ala Gly Gly Glu Ile Gln Leu Thr Asp Ala Ile Ala Ala Leu
225                 230                 235                 240

Met Lys Asp Glu Arg Val Leu Ser Tyr Glu Phe Glu Gly Asn Arg Tyr
                245                 250                 255

Asp Cys Gly Ser Lys Phe Gly Phe Leu Leu Ala Asn Val Glu Tyr Gly
            260                 265                 270

Leu Leu His Lys Glu Ile Lys Ala Glu Phe Ala Asn Tyr Leu Lys Gln
        275                 280                 285

Arg Val Ser Lys Ile
    290
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<210> 23
<211> 1419
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 23

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atgccactcg gtttgggaaa tatcttcaac gggctgttca agcaatacgg gcacacggtg   60
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tatttttggt tgcatgacag cgtcatcgat cagcattacc gtttcgtgat tgccctgggt  180
atcttgggtg cgatcatatt tttcgagatc ggccaggtgt atcggccgtg gcgcaatgac  240
gcgatgcgcg gcgaaattcc ccgcatcatc agagcctggt tgctggcctt gctgacggtg  300
gtgtccatcg tggccctggt cagattgcat ttttggtttg gttccagtta tcgctggatc  360
gcctcctggg gcggtttggg gctgttcttc gtactggcgg cccgcggtgt gctggcacag  420
gtgttgaagt ggttgcgtgc acggggctgg agccaggggc gcatcattct ggtgggtttg  480
aatcagatgg ccgtcgccgt cagtcggcaa ttgaatcact cttcctgggc cggtttgcag  540
gtgattggtt atgtcgatga ccgggccgaa gaccggctgg cggtggcgga ttattcgctg  600
ccacgcctgg gcaagttgag cgatctgcct cgtctggttt ccagacaagc cgtggatgaa  660
gtctgggtgg cgtttcctgg cgcttcgctg gccgagcggg tacagcacga attgcgccat  720
ttgccggtca gcattcgcct ggtgatcgat tgctttgcct ttaaacaaag caaattcctc  780
agtctgaaca cggtggccgg tatcccgacg ctggacgtct cggtgtcgcc gctgcatggc  840
gtcaatcgct atatcaagga aatcgaggac cgcttgctgg ccttgctgtt gttgttgctg  900
atcagcccgt tgatgctggt cattgcgctt ggcgtgaaac tgagttctcc gggcccggtg  960
ttttacaagc aggtcagagt gggctggaac aatcgcaaat tcacgatgct gaagtttcgt 1020
tcgatgccgg tcgatgccga ggccaaaacc ggcgcggtct gggccaggcc cggcgaaaac 1080
cgtgcaaccc ggtttggggc cttcctgcgc aaaaccagtc tggacgagtt gccgcagttg 1140
atcaatgtgc tcaagggcga catgtcgctg gtcggcccgc gccctgaacg gcccgatttc 1200
gtcgaggtgt tcaaggatca agtacccaat tacatgaaaa aacacatggt caaggcgggc 1260
attaccggtt gggcacaagt caacggctgg cgcggtgata ccgacctgaa tcgccgcatc 1320
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gaacacgatc tgtattacat ccagcattgg tcggtctggt tcgatctgga gattgccttt 1380
cgcaccgtgt tgaccggctt tatcaacaaa aatgcctat 1419

<210> 24
<211> 473
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 24
Met Pro Leu Gly Leu Gly Asn Ile Phe Asn Gly Leu Phe Lys Gln Tyr
1 5 10 15

Gly His Thr Val Ile Leu Leu Leu Arg Val Ile Asp Val Val Met Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Ala Ala Trp Leu Ala His Tyr Phe Trp Leu His Asp Ser Val
35 40 45

Ile Asp Gln His Tyr Arg Phe Val Ile Ala Leu Gly Ile Leu Gly Ala
50 55 60

Ile Ile Phe Phe Glu Ile Gly Gln Val Tyr Arg Pro Trp Arg Asn Asp
65 70 75 80

Ala Met Arg Gly Glu Ile Pro Arg Ile Ile Arg Ala Trp Leu Leu Ala
85 90 95

Leu Leu Thr Val Val Ser Ile Val Ala Leu Val Arg Leu His Phe Trp
100 105 110

Phe Gly Ser Ser Tyr Arg Trp Ile Ala Ser Trp Gly Gly Leu Gly Leu
115 120 125

Phe Phe Val Leu Ala Ala Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Gln Val Leu Lys Trp
130 135 140

Leu Arg Ala Arg Gly Trp Ser Gln Gly Arg Ile Ile Leu Val Gly Leu
145 150 155 160

Asn Gln Met ala Val Ala Val Ser Arg Gln Leu Asn His Ser Ser Trp
165 170 175

Ala Gly Leu Gln Val Ile Gly Tyr Val Asp Asp Arg Ala Glu Asp Arg
180 185 190

Leu Ala Val Ala Asp Tyr Ser Leu Pro Arg Leu Gly Lys Leu Ser Asp
195 200 205

Leu Pro Arg Leu Val Ser Arg Gln Ala Val Asp Glu Val Trp Val Ala
210 215 220

Phe Pro Gly Ala Ser Leu Ala Glu Arg Val Gln His Glu Leu Arg His
225 230 235 240

Leu Pro Val Ser Ile Arg Leu Val Ile Asp Cys Phe Ala Phe Lys Gln
245 250 255

Ser Lys Phe Leu Ser Leu Asn Thr Val Ala Gly Ile Pro Thr Leu Asp
260 265 270

```
Val Ser Val Ser Pro Leu His Gly Val Asn Arg Tyr Ile Lys Glu Ile
        275                 280                 285

Glu Asp Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Ser Pro Leu
    290                 295                 300

Met Leu Val Ile Ala Leu Gly Val Lys Leu Ser Ser Pro Gly Pro Val
305                 310                 315                 320

Phe Tyr Lys Gln Val Arg Val Gly Trp Asn Asn Arg Lys Phe Thr Met
                325                 330                 335

Leu Lys Phe Arg Ser Met Pro Val Asp Ala Glu Ala Lys Thr Gly Ala
            340                 345                 350

Val Trp Ala Arg Pro Gly Glu Asn Arg Ala Thr Arg Phe Gly Ala Phe
        355                 360                 365

Leu Arg Lys Thr Ser Leu Asp Glu Leu Pro Gln Leu Ile Asn Val Leu
    370                 375                 380

Lys Gly Asp Met Ser Leu Val Gly Pro Arg Pro Glu Arg Pro Asp Phe
385                 390                 395                 400

Val Glu Val Phe Lys Asp Gln Val Pro Asn Tyr Met Lys Lys His Met
                405                 410                 415

Val Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Gly Trp Ala Gln Val Asn Gly Trp Arg Gly
            420                 425                 430

Asp Thr Asp Leu Asn Arg Arg Ile Glu His Asp Leu Tyr Tyr Ile Gln
        435                 440                 445

His Trp Ser Val Trp Phe Asp Leu Glu Ile Ala Phe Arg Thr Val Leu
    450                 455                 460

Thr Gly Phe Ile Asn Lys Asn Ala Tyr
465                 470
```

<210> 25
<211> 1098
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 25

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gggcagttgg tcaaggagaa aacccgcatt cagccgatca ccgccgattt gatcatcgag  180
cgtgaagtcg cacggcggca agccgtcaac aatctaccgc cgatggacga aacccggacc  240
agttatcgca tcggtccgca ggacaggttg caaatcacgg tatgggagca tcccgaactg  300
aacgatcccg gcggcgagaa aatcctgccg gaactggccg gcaaggtcgt ggacgataac  360
ggcgatttgt attaccccta tgtcggtacc cttcatgtcg gcggcaagac cgtcaccgaa  420
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cgtgtgctgt cgttccaggc tcaccgcgtc gcggtggtcg gtgaagtcag aaatcccggc  540
atcgtcgcga tgaccgaaac gccgttgacg gtggcagaag ccatcagcag ggccggcggc  600
gccacgcaag attccgattt gaacaacgtc gcgctggccc gcggcggccg gttgtacaaa  660
ctggatgtgc aagccttgta tgaaaaaggc ctgaccacgc aaaacctgct gttgcgggat  720
ggcgatgtgc tgaacgtcgg cgatcagaaa gacagcaagg tttatgtgat gggcgaggtc  780
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ggccggcagc aggccatcca gatcaacaag ggccggatga gtctggctca ggcgctggcc  840
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ggcgacatgc agccggagat tttccagctg gacgccgaat cgcccgacgc gatgatcctg  960
gccgagcaat tcccgttgca gccgcacgac acgctattcg tcggtacggc cggggtcacg 1020
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gccgcgatga tggggatg                                              1098
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<210> 26
<211> 366
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 26

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Met Phe Arg Leu Ile Pro Ile Met Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Pro Gly Cys
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Phe Leu Ala Pro Gly Met Asp Met Gln Thr Asp Gly Asp Leu Thr Glu
             20                  25                  30

Ile Glu Leu Pro Thr Met Lys Gly Gly Gln Leu Val Lys Glu Lys Thr
         35                  40                  45

Arg Ile Gln Pro Ile Thr Ala Asp Leu Ile Ile Glu Arg Glu Val Ala
     50                  55                  60

Arg Arg Gln Ala Val Asn Asn Leu Pro Pro Met Asp Glu Thr Arg Thr
 65                  70                  75                  80

Ser Tyr Arg Ile Gly Pro Gln Asp Arg Leu Gln Ile Thr Val Trp Glu
                 85                  90                  95

His Pro Glu Leu Asn Asp Pro Gly Gly Glu Lys Ile Leu Pro Glu Leu
            100                 105                 110

Ala Gly Lys Val Val Asp Asp Asn Gly Asp Leu Tyr Tyr Pro Tyr Val
        115                 120                 125

Gly Thr Leu His Val Gly Gly Lys Thr Val Thr Glu Val Arg Glu Glu
    130                 135                 140

Leu Thr Arg Glu Leu Ser Lys Tyr Phe Lys Lys Val Lys Leu Asp Ile
145                 150                 155                 160

Arg Val Leu Ser Phe Gln Ala His Arg Val Ala Val Val Gly Glu Val
                165                 170                 175

Arg Asn Pro Gly Ile Val Ala Met Thr Glu Thr Pro Leu Thr Val Ala
            180                 185                 190

Glu Ala Ile Ser Arg Ala Gly Gly Ala Thr Gln Asp Ser Asp Leu Asn
        195                 200                 205

Asn Val Ala Leu Ala Arg Gly Gly Arg Leu Tyr Lys Leu Asp Val Gln
    210                 215                 220

Ala Leu Tyr Glu Lys Gly Leu Thr Thr Gln Asn Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp
225                 230                 235                 240
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```
Gly Asp Val Leu Asn Val Gly Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Lys Val Tyr Val
                245                 250                 255

Met Gly Glu Val Gly Arg Gln Gln Ala Ile Gln Ile Asn Lys Gly Arg
            260                 265                 270

Met Ser Leu Ala Gln Ala Leu Ala Glu Ala Tyr Gly Val Asp Phe Asn
        275                 280                 285

Thr Ser Arg Pro Gly Asp Ile Tyr Val Leu Arg Ala Gly Asp Met Gln
    290                 295                 300

Pro Glu Ile Phe Gln Leu Asp Ala Glu Ser Pro Asp Ala Met Ile Leu
305                 310                 315                 320

Ala Glu Gln Phe Pro Leu Gln Pro His Asp Thr Leu Phe Val Gly Thr
                325                 330                 335

Ala Gly Val Thr Gln Trp Ser Arg Val Leu Asn Gln Ile Leu Pro Gly
            340                 345                 350

Ser Phe Thr Ala Ile Met Ser Gln Ala Ala Met Met Gly Met
        355                 360                 365
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<210> 27
<211> 2337
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 27

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gatctgttga tcgagggcaa gaagacaata ctgttgacgt tggccatcgt gctgagcgtg  120
acgatgattt atttggtttt ggccccgcgc acttacaagg ccgatgcctt gctgcgtatc  180
gacaaaaata aagccttgtt ggcggccaat ttgcgtagcg agggcaatgg tacgccaacg  240
gaggcggaaa accccagggc gcaacgggaa gtggaaattt tgcgctcgcg ttcggtgctg  300
ggcaaggtgg tggaggattt gaatctagtc gtggaggcgt cgccacgata ctttcccatc  360
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atcggcgaag ccagtcccgt cgtcgtcaac gtcgctgatt tgcaggcgca ttacggcacc  660
gagttcgagt tgcggcgcaa aacctcgctg gcggccatag aaaccctgca aaaagccttt  720
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cccgagcaat tggccaaatc ggtcaacgac atcgccagta tttacgtcaa cgccacggtg  840
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gtgcaggtca ataccgagct ttacacctcg ttgctgaaca gcgcgcagga gcaacgcatc 1260
gccgcggccg gttccctggg taattcgcgc atcgtcgatt tcgcggtggt tccggaaaaa 1320
ccttattggc ccaagcccgg tttgctgttg gcgattgccg gtttgctggg catcagtctg 1380
ggttcggcgc tgatattcct gagacattcg ttgcagcgcc atgacaatta tccggccttg 1440
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cgcttggcac gcctgctgga tcagggcaag gagcgggata ccgcgattct ggtcagccac 1560
gatccgctgg atatttcggt cgaatccttg cgcggcttgc gcactacgct ggaagcgacg 1620
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tccttcatca gcaccaattt ggcggctctg ttggccagca tacgcaagcg ggtgctgatc 1740
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```
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ggcttgtccg atctgctgtc cggcaaggtc agcctgggcg acgtgatcgt cagtttgccg 1860
gagataggcg tggatttgat tcccaggggc gagatggtgc tgaatccggc cgaattgttg 1920
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atcgattcgc cgccgatctt gggcgccacc gacgcggcga tcatgggcaa gcattgcgat 2040
gctaccttcc tggtggtcaa ggagggccgt tataccgcgc aagagctgga ggtcagtttc 2100
aggcgcttgc agcaagtcgg cgtgaaaccc aacggtttca tcatcaacga catgaaggaa 2160
ggttcgtcct attacccgta ctacggctat gcctatcagc gggatgacat gcgacaaaaa 2220
caaaccacgg cttggcaggc gcgctttcaa aacctgaatg actggatggg gcggcaggac 2280
gccgagtatt tacccgtcgc cgacgacgcg gaagaacttc acgacagcat cagggcc    2337
```

<210> 28
<211> 779
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 28

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Met Pro Pro Leu Asn Pro Val Met Met Gln Glu Pro Gly Val Ser Ile
  1               5                  10                  15

Arg Asp Tyr Val Asp Leu Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Lys Thr Ile Leu Leu
            20                  25                  30

Thr Leu Ala Ile Val Leu Ser Val Thr Met Ile Tyr Leu Val Leu Ala
        35                  40                  45

Pro Arg Thr Tyr Lys Ala Asp Ala Leu Leu Arg Ile Asp Lys Asn Lys
    50                  55                  60

Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Asn Leu Arg Ser Glu Gly Asn Gly Thr Pro Thr
65                  70                  75                  80

Glu Ala Glu Asn Pro Arg Ala Gln Arg Glu Val Glu Ile Leu Arg Ser
                85                  90                  95

Arg Ser Val Leu Gly Lys Val Val Glu Asp Leu Asn Leu Val Val Glu
            100                 105                 110

Ala Ser Pro Arg Tyr Phe Pro Ile Ile Gly Glu Thr Leu Ala Arg Lys
        115                 120                 125

His Asp Lys His Glu Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Trp Trp Gly Phe Ser Arg
    130                 135                 140

Trp Ala Trp Gly Gly Glu Lys Leu Lys Ile Glu Arg Phe Glu Val Pro
145                 150                 155                 160

Asp Arg Tyr Leu Asp Lys Ala Phe Thr Leu Val Ala Leu Glu Ala Gly
                165                 170                 175

Arg Phe Gln Leu Leu Ser Pro Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Ala Glu Gly Leu
            180                 185                 190

Leu Gly Glu Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Ile Gly Glu Ala Ser Pro Val Val
        195                 200                 205

Val Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Gln Ala His Tyr Gly Thr Glu Phe Glu Leu
    210                 215                 220
```

Arg Arg Lys Thr Ser Leu Ala Ala Ile Glu Thr Leu Gln Lys Ala Phe
225 230 235 240

Ser Val Lys Glu Val Ser Lys Asp Thr Asn Ile Leu Ser Val Glu Leu
245 250 255

Lys Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Gln Leu Ala Lys Ser Val Asn Asp Ile Ala
260 265 270

Ser Ile Tyr Val Asn Ala Thr Val Asn Trp Glu Ser Ala Glu Ala Ser
275 280 285

Gln Lys Leu Asn Phe Leu Glu Ser Gln Leu Pro Leu Val Lys Glu Asn
290 295 300

Leu Glu Lys Ala Glu Gln Ala Leu Ser Ala Tyr Arg Gln Gln His Gly
305 310 315 320

Ala Val Asp Ile Ser Ala Glu Ala Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Gln Ala Ser
325 330 335

Glu Met Glu Thr Leu Ser Ile Gln Leu Lys Gln Lys Tyr Asp Glu Gln
340 345 350

Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser Glu His Pro Asp Met Ile Ala Thr Asn Ala
355 360 365

Gln Ile Arg Arg Val Ser Asn Lys Leu Ala Ala Leu Glu Lys Arg Ile
370 375 380

Lys Asp Leu Pro Lys Thr Gln Gln Asn Met Val Ser Leu Ser Arg Asp
385 390 395 400

Val Gln Val Asn Thr Glu Leu Tyr Thr Ser Leu Leu Asn Ser Ala Gln
405 410 415

Glu Gln Arg Ile Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser Arg Ile Val
420 425 430

Asp Phe Ala Val Val Pro Glu Lys Pro Tyr Trp Pro Lys Pro Gly Leu
435 440 445

Leu Leu Ala Ile Ala Gly Leu Leu Gly Ile Ser Leu Gly Ser Ala Leu
450 455 460

Ile Phe Leu Arg His Ser Leu Gln Arg His Asp Asn Tyr Pro Ala Leu
465 470 475 480

Leu Glu Tyr Gln Val Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Ala Ala Ile Pro His Ser
485 490 495

Lys Lys Gln Arg Arg Leu Ala Arg Leu Leu Asp Gln Gly Lys Glu Arg
500 505 510

Asp Thr Ala Ile Leu Val Ser His Asp Pro Leu Asp Ile Ser Val Glu
515 520 525

Ser Leu Arg Gly Leu Arg Thr Thr Leu Glu Ala Thr Leu Ala Ser Asp
530 535 540

```
Glu Ser Lys Val Ile Met Val Ser Ser Pro Ala Pro Gly Met Gly Lys
545                 550                 555                 560

Ser Phe Ile Ser Thr Asn Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Ser Ile Arg Lys
                565                 570                 575

Arg Val Leu Ile Ile Asp Ala Asp Met Arg Asn Gly Arg Leu His Glu
            580                 585                 590

Thr Phe Ala Ile Ala Lys Gln Pro Gly Leu Ser Asp Leu Leu Ser Gly
        595                 600                 605

Lys Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Val Ile Val Ser Leu Pro Glu Ile Gly Val
    610                 615                 620

Asp Leu Ile Pro Arg Gly Glu Met Val Leu Asn Pro Ala Glu Leu Leu
625                 630                 635                 640

Val Leu Gly Asp Leu Ala Asp Thr Leu Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Phe Tyr
                645                 650                 655

Asn His Ile Val Ile Asp Ser Pro Pro Ile Leu Gly Ala Thr Asp Ala
            660                 665                 670

Ala Ile Met Gly Lys His Cys Asp Ala Thr Phe Leu Val Val Lys Glu
        675                 680                 685

Gly Arg Tyr Thr Ala Gln Glu Leu Glu Val Ser Phe Arg Arg Leu Gln
    690                 695                 700

Gln Val Gly Val Lys Pro Asn Gly Phe Ile Ile Asn Asp Met Lys Glu
705                 710                 715                 720

Gly Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Tyr Ala Tyr Gln Arg Asp Asp
                725                 730                 735

Met Arg Gln Lys Gln Thr Thr Ala Trp Gln Ala Arg Phe Gln Asn Leu
            740                 745                 750

Asn Asp Trp Met Gly Arg Gln Asp Ala Glu Tyr Leu Pro Val Ala Asp
        755                 760                 765

Asp Ala Glu Glu Leu His Asp Ser Ile Arg Ala
    770                 775
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<210> 29
<211> 1416
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 29
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gcactggctt tgcttgcggg cacgcgcatc ctgaccgaat tggtgacgcc ggcggttttc 180
gggcacgtgg cgttgctgaa tggcttcgtc gcgctggggg tggcggtgtt tgcctatccc 240
ttcatctgcg ccgggatgcg tttcaccaat gaatgccgaa atttccgcga gcgggcggca 300
ttgcatggat tggtgtttgc gctgacgacg cgatcgacgg cattggccat taccttgctg 360
ctgctgggcg gcgcgctgta ttgctatttt gtcggtagtg aaatcggctt gttcgtgttg 420
accggattgc tgttagccgt caccgttcgc cgcgagttgg gcattcagct gatgataggc 480

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gaacgcaagc aacgcggcgc cgcgctttgg caaaccagcg acagcatcct gcggccggtg  540
atggcgattt ggctggtatg gggtttgggg caaagtccgg aagcggtgtt gttgggctat  600
gtctgtgcca gcgtgctggc caatacgctg tggacgatcg taagcgatgc atggcaaaaa  660
aagcctaccg gcgatcgcgg cttcctgggg cggcaattcg agcgcggcct ttgggcttat  720
gccttgccgt tgatcccgat ggaattgatg ttctggctca acggcctggg cgaccgttac  780
gtgatcggtt atttcctaac ggcggctgaa gtgggggtgt acgcggccgc ttatacgctg  840
gtcaacgaag ccttcaatcg tagcgcgatg gtgttgttgc gcacgtttca gccggcctat  900
tttcaagcgg tttcccaagg caaaagcaaa gatgcatgtt cgctgctatg gctgtggata  960
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ggacggcagg cgcggatcgt tcaatccgaa gcggcgatgc ccgaacccga ctttgacgcc 1380
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```

<210> 30
<211> 472
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 30

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Met Leu Gly Lys Gly His Ser Asp Lys Ala Asn Leu Lys Glu Gly Phe
 1               5                  10                  15

Met Leu Asp Trp Leu Arg Gln Lys Asn Leu Leu Gly Asp Ala Cys Trp
            20                  25                  30

Ala Leu Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Gly Thr
        35                  40                  45

Arg Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Val Thr Pro Ala Val Phe Gly His Val Ala
    50                  55                  60

Leu Leu Asn Gly Phe Val Ala Leu Gly Val Ala Val Phe Ala Tyr Pro
65                  70                  75                  80

Phe Ile Cys Ala Gly Met Arg Phe Thr Asn Glu Cys Arg Asn Phe Arg
                85                  90                  95

Glu Arg Ala Ala Leu His Gly Leu Val Phe Ala Leu Thr Thr Arg Ser
            100                 105                 110

Thr Ala Leu Ala Ile Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Ala Leu Tyr Cys
        115                 120                 125

Tyr Phe Val Gly Ser Glu Ile Gly Leu Phe Val Leu Thr Gly Leu Leu
    130                 135                 140

Leu Ala Val Thr Val Arg Arg Glu Leu Gly Ile Gln Leu Met Ile Gly
145                 150                 155                 160

Glu Arg Lys Gln Arg Gly Ala Ala Leu Trp Gln Thr Ser Asp Ser Ile
                165                 170                 175

Leu Arg Pro Val Met ala Ile Trp Leu Val Trp Gly Leu Gly Gln Ser
            180                 185                 190
```

```
Pro Glu Ala Val Leu Leu Gly Tyr Val Cys Ala Ser Val Leu Ala Asn
        195                 200                 205

Thr Leu Trp Thr Ile Val Ser Asp Ala Trp Gln Lys Lys Pro Thr Gly
    210                 215                 220

Asp Arg Gly Phe Leu Gly Arg Gln Phe Glu Arg Gly Leu Trp Ala Tyr
225                 230                 235                 240

Ala Leu Pro Leu Ile Pro Met Glu Leu Met Phe Trp Leu Asn Gly Leu
                245                 250                 255

Gly Asp Arg Tyr Val Ile Gly Tyr Phe Leu Thr Ala Ala Glu Val Gly
            260                 265                 270

Val Tyr Ala Ala Ala Tyr Thr Leu Val Asn Glu Ala Phe Asn Arg Ser
        275                 280                 285

Ala Met Val Leu Leu Arg Thr Phe Gln Pro Ala Tyr Phe Gln Ala Val
    290                 295                 300

Ser Gln Gly Lys Ser Lys Asp Ala Cys Ser Leu Leu Trp Leu Trp Ile
305                 310                 315                 320

Gly Ala Val Val Val Met Ser Val Leu Gly Val Thr Leu Val Trp Leu
                325                 330                 335

Cys Lys Asp Trp Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Ala Glu Pro Tyr His Ala
            340                 345                 350

Ala Gly Ala Leu Met Pro Val Ile Ala Ala Gly Thr Ala Leu His Ala
        355                 360                 365

Leu Gly Thr Val Met Ser Gln Pro Leu Leu Ala Arg Lys Arg Thr Pro
    370                 375                 380

Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Arg Ile Cys Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ile Thr
385                 390                 395                 400

Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Ala His Phe Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala
                405                 410                 415

Asn Pro Val Tyr Phe Gly Ile Glu Ala Leu Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala
            420                 425                 430

Lys Pro Trp Arg Lys Leu Arg Thr Gly Arg Gln Ala Arg Ile Val Gln
        435                 440                 445

Ser Glu Ala Ala Met Pro Glu Pro Asp Phe Asp Ala Ile Gly Val Arg
    450                 455                 460

Ala Ala Ala Phe Ser Asn Glu Ser
465                 470
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<210> 31
<211> 816
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 31
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gattccggga gcagcgatga cacgctgtcg atcgcggaag gccacggctg caagatttat 180
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catttcgaca gtggaatgct gcaaaccgga gagatcgatg tgctgatggt gccgtccatt 360
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ctggttcggc gggaaacgac ccgcttcgtg cgtaatcata ccggtcacgg cgaggccgtc 480
atggatagtt gccgcatcgg ctacaccgat attccctatg atcattactt ttacgacggc 540
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ccgacccagg gcgcgttgat gacgacccgc gggcgcttga gcgtaatgct ggggcgttca 660
tggagccgaa tcctggccag gtttgtttac cactatctgc tgcgcggcgg ctttttggac 720
ggcgcggcgg gattggaatt tacgctgatg tttacctggt atgaagccag catctatctg 780
caagccaaag ccgctgcaca agcaagggga acagca 816

<210> 32
<211> 272
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 32
Pro Ile Asn Arg Cys Glu Pro Leu Asn Ser Leu Thr Ile Val Ile Leu
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Thr Leu Asn Glu Ala Ala Asn Leu Pro Arg Cys Leu Ala Ala Ile Pro
20 25 30

Gln Arg Tyr Pro Val Val Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Asp Asp Thr
35 40 45

Leu Ser Ile Ala Glu Gly His Gly Cys Lys Ile Tyr Gln Asn Pro Trp
50 55 60

Pro Gly Phe Ala Glu Gln Arg Asn Phe Ala Leu Asn Gln Cys Asp Ile
65 70 75 80

Glu Thr Pro Trp Val Leu Phe Val Asp Ala Asp Glu Ile Tyr Pro Gln
85 90 95

Val Phe Tyr Gln His Phe Asp Ser Gly Met Leu Gln Thr Gly Glu Ile
100 105 110

Asp Val Leu Met Val Pro Ser Ile Leu Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Arg Leu
115 120 125

His His Ala Pro Gly Tyr Pro Ile Tyr His Pro Arg Leu Val Arg Arg
130 135 140

Glu Thr Thr Arg Phe Val Arg Asn His Thr Gly His Gly Glu Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Met Asp Ser Cys Arg Ile Gly Tyr Thr Asp Ile Pro Tyr Asp His Tyr
165 170 175

Phe Tyr Asp Gly Glu Ile Ile Gln Trp Met His Lys His Val Asp Lys
180 185 190

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Ala Ala Gln Glu Val Arg Leu Lys Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Leu Met Thr
        195                 200                 205

Thr Arg Gly Arg Leu Ser Val Met Leu Gly Arg Ser Trp Ser Arg Ile
    210                 215                 220

Leu Ala Arg Phe Val Tyr His Tyr Leu Leu Arg Gly Gly Phe Leu Asp
225                 230                 235                 240

Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Glu Phe Thr Leu Met Phe Thr Trp Tyr Glu Ala
                245                 250                 255

Ser Ile Tyr Leu Gln Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Arg Gly Thr Ala
            260                 265                 270
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<210> 33
<211> 852
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 33
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gacggcaaaa tcgatcggat tgccgagcaa tatagccaat gcctcgatct gaaacacgtc 180
aaggtgaatt tcaccggtaa tgcccgagcc agggatcatg gcatcgcctt ggcccagggc 240
gacatcatcg cctttccgga cgatgattgc gtgtatgaaa aggatgtgct ggaaaaagtg 300
gtaggcgaat ttgcatgcca gccaacgttg tcgattctgg tagccgggtc ctacgatttt 360
tccgcgaaac acttcagcat aggcgtcaac agccgtaaag cgcgttattt ttcccggttg 420
aacatgatgg gggtggagtt cacgcagttt tttgcgctgg cgcgtatcga caggcggcag 480
ttttatttgg accacgattt cggcatcggc tccaaatatg ccggggcgga aggcttcgag 540
ttgctgtatc gcctgctgcg cgcgggcggg cgggcgttct acaagccgga tatcaaaatc 600
tatcacgcca acaaggacca ttacacgctg ggtaccgcgc gcatgctgaa atattccacc 660
ggtattggcg cctatatccg caaattcgcc aatcagcatg atccctatat cggctattac 720
atcctgcgca agatgctgat agccccgact ctgaaaatgc tgctggcctt gttgacgttc 780
aacccgggaa aactcgccta ttcgttttat aacctggtgg gcatatggcg cggatttttt 840
gcctatgggc gc 852

<210> 34
<211> 284
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 34
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Met Lys Val Ser Leu Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu Gly Arg Asp Leu Glu Leu
  1               5                  10                  15

Leu Asp Phe Leu Lys Ser Leu Leu Phe Gln Thr Tyr Lys Asn Phe Glu
            20                  25                  30

Leu Ile Val Ile Asp Gln Asn Gln Asp Gly Lys Ile Asp Arg Ile Ala
        35                  40                  45

Glu Gln Tyr Ser Gln Cys Leu Asp Leu Lys His Val Lys Val Asn Phe
    50                  55                  60

Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Arg Asp His Gly Ile Ala Leu Ala Gln Gly
65                  70                  75                  80
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Asp Ile Ile Ala Phe Pro Asp Asp Asp Cys Val Tyr Glu Lys Asp Val
                 85                  90                  95

Leu Glu Lys Val Val Gly Glu Phe Ala Cys Gln Pro Thr Leu Ser Ile
            100                 105                 110

Leu Val Ala Gly Ser Tyr Asp Phe Ser Ala Lys His Phe Ser Ile Gly
        115                 120                 125

Val Asn Ser Arg Lys Ala Arg Tyr Phe Ser Arg Leu Asn Met Met Gly
    130                 135                 140

Val Glu Phe Thr Gln Phe Phe Ala Leu Ala Arg Ile Asp Arg Arg Gln
145                 150                 155                 160

Phe Tyr Leu Asp His Asp Phe Gly Ile Gly Ser Lys Tyr Ala Gly Ala
                165                 170                 175

Glu Gly Phe Glu Leu Leu Tyr Arg Leu Leu Arg Ala Gly Gly Arg Ala
            180                 185                 190

Phe Tyr Lys Pro Asp Ile Lys Ile Tyr His Ala Asn Lys Asp His Tyr
        195                 200                 205

Thr Leu Gly Thr Ala Arg Met Leu Lys Tyr Ser Thr Gly Ile Gly Ala
    210                 215                 220

Tyr Ile Arg Lys Phe Ala Asn Gln His Asp Pro Tyr Ile Gly Tyr Tyr
225                 230                 235                 240

Ile Leu Arg Lys Met Leu Ile Ala Pro Thr Leu Lys Met Leu Leu Ala
                245                 250                 255

Leu Leu Thr Phe Asn Pro Gly Lys Leu Ala Tyr Ser Phe Tyr Asn Leu
            260                 265                 270

Val Gly Ile Trp Arg Gly Phe Phe Ala Tyr Gly Arg
        275                 280
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<210> 35
<211> 1194
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 35

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atggaactgg gtattgtgac gacacatgta ccgccggcca agggctacgg tggcgtctcg   60
gtgacttgcg gcgtcttgac cagggcgtgg gcggaaatgg ggctagagat ggcgctggtt  120
tcgtcggatg aatccatcga tgggtgcttg aaaccggcgg acgtcaagct gggcgcaagc  180
gtggatgtcg atttgtaccg ctgttatggc ttcaggcgct gggggttcgg cttgggagcg  240
atacccagcc tgctgcgcct gtgctggcaa gccccgctcg tgtatatcca tggcgtcgcc  300
acctggccgt cgaccttggc ggcgcttttt tgctgcctgc tgcgcaagcc gttcatggtg  360
gcggtgcatg gcggcctgat gcctgagcat gtggcactga tcaagcggaa aaaacggcat  420
aaatggtggt attacaaact gctgactttt ccgaccttgc gccgcgcgat tgccgtgcat  480
tgcaccagtg ataccgaggt tgagggcgtg cgtgacgtac tgggcgaaaa cgcgcgggtg  540
ttgctggtgc ccaacggcat cgacagccgg ggtgtcgagg aggcccctta tccggcaggc  600
gaaggcatgc aactgtgttt ttgggtcac gtgcagcagg aaaagggcat caacgctttc  660
atccgggcct ggctcgaggt ccggcggccg ggcgatcgtc tggtcgtcgc cggccgtagc  720
gtggacgggg attattttgc cgagttttgt tccctggtcg aacgggcaaa cggcgcgatc  780
cgctattgcg gctatctgca gcgtgacgac gtgatggcct tgctggcgca aagtcatttt  840
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ctggtattgc cgtccggttt ggagcaggtc ggcggcatgc gggagaattt cggtaacgtg 900
gtggcggaag ccctggcggc gggacggccg gtgctggttg tcaggggctt ggcctgggat 960
catttgccgg cattgaatgc gggcttggtt tttgacaggg acgaggccgc cgtccaagcc 1020
gtgctacgcc gggctcaggc gctcgatcaa gccgactggc tgcgcatgtc gcaagcgggc 1080
cggcgccatg ttcaacagca gctcgatccg gtcaaactgg cggagcgcgt ctggcaagca 1140
atgacggcgg cggtaccggt tgacgaggcc aaggtgttgg ccgaggagcc gaaa 1194

<210> 36
<211> 398
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 36
Met Glu Leu Gly Ile Val Thr Thr His Val Pro Pro Ala Lys Gly Tyr
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Val Ser Val Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Thr Arg Ala Trp Ala Glu
20 25 30

Met Gly Leu Glu Met ala Leu Val Ser Ser Asp Glu Ser Ile Asp Gly
35 40 45

Cys Leu Lys Pro Ala Asp Val Lys Leu Gly Ala Ser Val Asp Val Asp
50 55 60

Leu Tyr Arg Cys Tyr Gly Phe Arg Arg Trp Gly Phe Gly Leu Gly Ala
65 70 75 80

Ile Pro Ser Leu Leu Arg Leu Cys Trp Gln Ala Pro Leu Val Tyr Ile
85 90 95

His Gly Val Ala Thr Trp Pro Ser Thr Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Cys Cys
100 105 110

Leu Leu Arg Lys Pro Phe Met Val Ala Val His Gly Gly Leu Met Pro
115 120 125

Glu His Val Ala Leu Ile Lys Arg Lys Lys Arg His Lys Trp Trp Tyr
130 135 140

Tyr Lys Leu Leu Thr Phe Pro Thr Leu Arg Arg Ala Ile Ala Val His
145 150 155 160

Cys Thr Ser Asp Thr Glu Val Glu Gly Val Arg Asp Val Leu Gly Glu
165 170 175

Asn Ala Arg Val Leu Leu Val Pro Asn Gly Ile Asp Ser Arg Gly Val
180 185 190

Glu Glu Ala Pro Tyr Pro Ala Gly Glu Gly Met Gln Leu Cys Phe Leu
195 200 205

Gly His Val Gln Gln Glu Lys Gly Ile Asn Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Trp
210 215 220

Leu Glu Val Arg Arg Pro Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Val Ala Gly Arg Ser
225 230 235 240

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Val Asp Gly Asp Tyr Phe Ala Glu Phe Cys Ser Leu Val Glu Arg Ala
                245                 250                 255

Asn Gly Ala Ile Arg Tyr Cys Gly Tyr Leu Gln Arg Asp Asp Val Met
            260                 265                 270

Ala Leu Leu Ala Gln Ser His Phe Leu Val Leu Pro Ser Gly Leu Glu
        275                 280                 285

Gln Val Gly Gly Met Arg Glu Asn Phe Gly Asn Val Val Ala Glu Ala
    290                 295                 300

Leu Ala Ala Gly Arg Pro Val Leu Val Val Arg Gly Leu Ala Trp Asp
305                 310                 315                 320

His Leu Pro Ala Leu Asn Ala Gly Leu Val Phe Asp Arg Asp Glu Ala
                325                 330                 335

Ala Val Gln Ala Val Leu Arg Arg Ala Gln Ala Leu Asp Gln Ala Asp
            340                 345                 350

Trp Leu Arg Met Ser Gln Ala Gly Arg Arg His Val Gln Gln Gln Leu
        355                 360                 365

Asp Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Glu Arg Val Trp Gln Ala Met Thr Ala Ala
    370                 375                 380

Val Pro Val Asp Glu Ala Lys Val Leu Ala Glu Glu Pro Lys
385                 390                 395
```

<210> 37
<211> 951
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 37

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tcgtccagcg acgacacggt ggcgctggcc cgtgcgagag gatttgacgc gcatgtgatt 180
gccaaggcct cgttcaacca cggcggcact cgtcaatcgg gcgtcgatat gttggtcgac 240
atggatctga tcgtatttct gacccaggat gccttgttgg ccgaccccag cgcgatcgaa 300
aatctgttgc aggtatttgt caatccgcaa gtggccgcgg cctatggccg gcaattgccg 360
catcggaacg ctggccccat cggcgcgcat gcccggatat tcaattaccc ggcgcaaagc 420
cagttgcgca ccttgcagga ccgcgaccgc ttcggcatca agaccgtgtt catttccaat 480
tcgttcgccg cctacagacg ttgcgccctg atgcaaatcg gcggattccc ggctcacacc 540
attatgaacg aagatactta cgttgccggc aagatgctgt tgtccggctg gagcctcgcc 600
tattgcgccg acgcgcgggt gtttcattcc cacgattaca gcctgctgga agaattcagg 660
cgctatttcg atatcggggt tttccacgcg caaaacccct ggctgcaaca gacctttggc 720
ggcgcctcgg gcgaaggcgc gcgttttgtg ctctccgaaa tgcgttactt gtcgaacacg 780
gcgccctggc tgatgttttc cgcgttcctg agaacgggat tgaaatgggc ggggtataag 840
ctgggcggcc tgcatcgcgg ctggccatta gccctgagca ggcgcctcag cctgcataag 900
ggatattggg tggcaactga acgggaatac cctaatatgc ctggatgccg t          951
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<210> 38
<211> 317
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<400> 38

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Met Thr His Lys Val Gly Leu Val Val Pro Thr Leu Asn Ala Gly Ala
 1               5                  10                  15

Ser Trp Gln Gly Trp Leu Glu Ala Leu Ala Ala Gln Ser Arg Arg Pro
            20                  25                  30

Asp Arg Leu Leu Leu Ile Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Asp Thr Val Ala
        35                  40                  45

Leu Ala Arg Ala Arg Gly Phe Asp Ala His Val Ile Ala Lys Ala Ser
    50                  55                  60

Phe Asn His Gly Gly Thr Arg Gln Ser Gly Val Asp Met Leu Val Asp
65                  70                  75                  80

Met Asp Leu Ile Val Phe Leu Thr Gln Asp Ala Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro
                85                  90                  95

Ser Ala Ile Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Phe Val Asn Pro Gln Val Ala
            100                 105                 110

Ala Ala Tyr Gly Arg Gln Leu Pro His Arg Asn Ala Gly Pro Ile Gly
        115                 120                 125

Ala His Ala Arg Ile Phe Asn Tyr Pro Ala Gln Ser Gln Leu Arg Thr
    130                 135                 140

Leu Gln Asp Arg Asp Arg Phe Gly Ile Lys Thr Val Phe Ile Ser Asn
145                 150                 155                 160

Ser Phe Ala Ala Tyr Arg Arg Cys Ala Leu Met Gln Ile Gly Gly Phe
                165                 170                 175

Pro Ala His Thr Ile Met Asn Glu Asp Thr Tyr Val Ala Gly Lys Met
            180                 185                 190

Leu Leu Ser Gly Trp Ser Leu Ala Tyr Cys Ala Asp Ala Arg Val Phe
        195                 200                 205

His Ser His Asp Tyr Ser Leu Leu Glu Glu Phe Arg Arg Tyr Phe Asp
    210                 215                 220

Ile Gly Val Phe His Ala Gln Asn Pro Trp Leu Gln Gln Thr Phe Gly
225                 230                 235                 240

Gly Ala Ser Gly Glu Gly Ala Arg Phe Val Leu Ser Glu Met Arg Tyr
                245                 250                 255

Leu Ser Asn Thr Ala Pro Trp Leu Met Phe Ser Ala Phe Leu Arg Thr
            260                 265                 270

Gly Leu Lys Trp Ala Gly Tyr Lys Leu Gly Gly Leu His Arg Gly Trp
        275                 280                 285

Pro Leu Ala Leu Ser Arg Arg Leu Ser Leu His Lys Gly Tyr Trp Val
    290                 295                 300

Ala Thr Glu Arg Glu Tyr Pro Asn Met Pro Gly Cys Arg
305                 310                 315
```

<210> 39
<211> 1170
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF1

<220>
<223> nirF gene

<400> 39
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gacctgcgcg ccaccggcga tttgggtgtc gtgatcgagc gcgagaccgg cagtgtgcaa 120
gtcatcaaca ccagcacgcc caagatgctg agccgcatcg aaggcctggg cgatttgtct 180
cacgcttcgg tggtgttctc gcgtgatcag cgctatgcct atgtattcgg tcgcgacggc 240
ggcttgagca aaatcgatct gttgcaggac aaaatcgaaa aacgcgtcgt gcaagccggt 300
aacagcatag gcggggcgat ttcccaggat ggcaaagtca tcgccgtatc caactatacg 360
ccgggcggcg tcaagctgtt cgatgccgag accttggagc agttggccga gattccggcc 420
gtttacggcg acgacaacca gttatccaaa gtggtcggct tggtcgatgc accgggcggt 480
cgtttcgttt gcagcctgtt cgaaggtaac gagatttggc tgatagacgc caagaatcca 540
cgccagccgg tcgtcaagaa attcaaggac atcggcaagc ggccttatga tgccttgctg 600
acgccggatg gccatttcta cgcggccgga ctgttcggcg aaaaaggcct ggctttgctg 660
gatttatggc agccggagct aggcgtcaaa cacatcctgg aagactacgg caaggacgac 720
gagcaattgc cggtttacaa aatgccgcat ctggaaggct ggacggtagc cggtgatctg 780
ctgttcgtgc cggccatcgg cctgcatgag gtgttggtga tcgataaaca cgattgggag 840
ctggtcaaac gcattccggt cgtcggacaa cccgtgttcg tgatgtcccg accggatggt 900
cgccaggtgt gggtgaattt cgcctttccg gacaatcaaa ccgtacaggt catagacgtc 960
aaggatttca atatcgtcaa gaccctgcaa ccgggtaagg ccgtgctgca catggagttc 1020
agcccgcgcg gcgaagccgt ctggatggcg gtgcgcgacg aggacagggt aatggtttac 1080
gacacggaca gtttcaacga aaccgcccgt ctaccggcgc aaaagcccag cggcatcttt 1140
ttcagtaatc gcgccaatca gttggggctg 1170

<210> 40
<211> 390
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NirF

<400> 40
Met Lys Arg Phe Leu Thr Leu Ala Gly Ala Ala Tyr Phe Phe Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Val Ala Asp Leu Arg Ala Thr Gly Asp Leu Gly Val Val Ile
20 25 30

Glu Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Val Gln Val Ile Asn Thr Ser Thr Pro Lys
35 40 45

Met Leu Ser Arg Ile Glu Gly Leu Gly Asp Leu Ser His Ala Ser Val
50 55 60

Val Phe Ser Arg Asp Gln Arg Tyr Ala Tyr Val Phe Gly Arg Asp Gly
65 70 75 80

Gly Leu Ser Lys Ile Asp Leu Leu Gln Asp Lys Ile Glu Lys Arg Val
85 90 95

Val Gln Ala Gly Asn Ser Ile Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Gln Asp Gly Lys
100 105 110

Val Ile Ala Val Ser Asn Tyr Thr Pro Gly Gly Val Lys Leu Phe Asp
115 120 125

Ala Glu Thr Leu Glu Gln Leu Ala Glu Ile Pro Ala Val Tyr Gly Asp
130 135 140

Asp Asn Gln Leu Ser Lys Val Val Gly Leu Val Asp Ala Pro Gly Gly
145 150 155 160

Arg Phe Val Cys Ser Leu Phe Glu Gly Asn Glu Ile Trp Leu Ile Asp
165 170 175

Ala Lys Asn Pro Arg Gln Pro Val Val Lys Lys Phe Lys Asp Ile Gly
180 185 190

Lys Arg Pro Tyr Asp Ala Leu Leu Thr Pro Asp Gly His Phe Tyr Ala
195 200 205

Ala Gly Leu Phe Gly Glu Lys Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Asp Leu Trp Gln
210 215 220

Pro Glu Leu Gly Val Lys His Ile Leu Glu Asp Tyr Gly Lys Asp Asp
225 230 235 240

Glu Gln Leu Pro Val Tyr Lys Met Pro His Leu Glu Gly Trp Thr Val
245 250 255

Ala Gly Asp Leu Leu Phe Val Pro Ala Ile Gly Leu His Glu Val Leu
260 265 270

Val Ile Asp Lys His Asp Trp Glu Leu Val Lys Arg Ile Pro Val Val
275 280 285

Gly Gln Pro Val Phe Val Met Ser Arg Pro Asp Gly Arg Gln Val Trp
290 295 300

Val Asn Phe Ala Phe Pro Asp Asn Gln Thr Val Gln Val Ile Asp Val
305 310 315 320

Lys Asp Phe Asn Ile Val Lys Thr Leu Gln Pro Gly Lys Ala Val Leu
325 330 335

His Met Glu Phe Ser Pro Arg Gly Glu Ala Val Trp Met ala Val Arg
340 345 350

Asp Glu Asp Arg Val Met Val Tyr Asp Thr Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Thr
355 360 365

Ala Arg Leu Pro Ala Gln Lys Pro Ser Gly Ile Phe Phe Ser Asn Arg
370 375 380

Ala Asn Gln Leu Gly Leu
385 390

<210> 41
<211> 453

<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF2

<220>
<223> nirD gene

<400> 41
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ccgacaccgt ttctggatat cgccgagcag cttggcgtca cggaaggcga agtgctggcg 120
gcgtttcagg tgttggccga gcagcaaatg atcagccgca tcggccccgt gatcgcgccg 180
aacgccatcg gcaatagcgc cttggtggcg atggcggtgc cggagcagga tttggcccgt 240
gtcgccgcct tggtgagcgc ctatccggaa gtcaatcata actatgagcg ggaaaaccgc 300
ttcaatttgt ggtttgtgct gatcgcctcc gatcatactc acttgcagcg ggtgattgcc 360
gatatcgaga ctcaaaccgg ttatcaagcc atgctgttgc cgatgctggc cgattatttc 420
atcaacctgg gttttgaact caatctgaac gac 453

<210> 42
<211> 151
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NirD

<400> 42
Met Leu Ala Ser Leu His Lys His Leu Leu Asn Asp Tyr Gln Gln Asp
1 5 10 15

Phe Pro Leu Ser Pro Thr Pro Phe Leu Asp Ile Ala Glu Gln Leu Gly
20 25 30

Val Thr Glu Gly Glu Val Leu Ala Ala Phe Gln Val Leu Ala Glu Gln
35 40 45

Gln Met Ile Ser Arg Ile Gly Pro Val Ile Ala Pro Asn Ala Ile Gly
50 55 60

Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Ala Met ala Val Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Ala Arg
65 70 75 80

Val Ala Ala Leu Val Ser Ala Tyr Pro Glu Val Asn His Asn Tyr Glu
85 90 95

Arg Glu Asn Arg Phe Asn Leu Trp Phe Val Leu Ile Ala Ser Asp His
100 105 110

Thr His Leu Gln Arg Val Ile Ala Asp Ile Glu Thr Gln Thr Gly Tyr
115 120 125

Gln Ala Met Leu Leu Pro Met Leu Ala Asp Tyr Phe Ile Asn Leu Gly
130 135 140

Phe Glu Leu Asn Leu Asn Asp
145 150

<210> 43
<211> 504

<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF3

<220>
<223> nirL gene

<400> 43
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cggccctatg ccgccatcgc cgcgaaattg gacatggacg aacaggacgt catcgcccga 120
ctgggacgtc tgaaaacgga aggtttgatc aggcgctggg gcgtcgtggt caagcaccgg 180
caactaggtt atcgcgccaa tgcgatgatc gtgatggata ttcctgatga tcaagttgcg 240
gaaatgggcc ggcgtgtcag ccagcacagc ttcgtcaatc tgtgttatcg ccgaccacgt 300
caaggcgagg tttggccgta taacctttat tgcatgatac acggcaaaaa tcgcgagacg 360
gttttgcagc aatgggccga tctgcaacaa agttgcggcc tggaagcctg tcggcacgag 420
attttattca gtcgtcgttg tttcaagcag cgtggggcta tttataaagc gcccgtgatt 480
gagccattgg agtttagtca tgga 504

<210> 44
<211> 168
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NirL

<400> 44
Met Asp Ala Leu Asp Tyr Arg Leu Ile Ala Ala Val Gln Ala Gly Leu
1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Thr Ala Arg Pro Tyr Ala Ala Ile Ala Ala Lys Leu Asp Met
20 25 30

Asp Glu Gln Asp Val Ile Ala Arg Leu Gly Arg Leu Lys Thr Glu Gly
35 40 45

Leu Ile Arg Arg Trp Gly Val Val Val Lys His Arg Gln Leu Gly Tyr
50 55 60

Arg Ala Asn Ala Met Ile Val Met Asp Ile Pro Asp Asp Gln Val Ala
65 70 75 80

Glu Met Gly Arg Arg Val Ser Gln His Ser Phe Val Asn Leu Cys Tyr
85 90 95

Arg Arg Pro Arg Gln Gly Glu Val Trp Pro Tyr Asn Leu Tyr Cys Met
100 105 110

Ile His Gly Lys Asn Arg Glu Thr Val Leu Gln Gln Trp Ala Asp Leu
115 120 125

Gln Gln Ser Cys Gly Leu Glu Ala Cys Arg His Glu Ile Leu Phe Ser
130 135 140

Arg Arg Cys Phe Lys Gln Arg Gly Ala Ile Tyr Lys Ala Pro Val Ile
145 150 155 160

Glu Pro Leu Glu Phe Ser His Gly
165

<210> 45
<211> 441
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF4

<220>
<223> nirG gene

<400> 45
atggatgaca tcgacaaagc catcatcaac cgtttgcaac agggcttgcc gatttgcgag 60
tcgccttata gatatgtcgc cgagcagctt ggtgtggccg aggcggaatt gctggagagg 120
ctgcaaacct tgttgaacca gggcgtttta tcgcgctttg ggccgatgta tcacgccgag 180
caaatgggcg gcgccttgac cttggcggcg atgaaggtgc caggggagcg tttcgacgaa 240
attgcaggca tcgtcaacgg ctttccggag gtggcgcata actatgcgcg taaccacgcc 300
ttgaacatgt ggtttgtgtt ggcgaccgaa aagccggaac aagtgcaggc ggtcatcgat 360
gccatcgaac ggcaaactgg cttgacggtc tataacatgc cgaaaatcaa ggaatattac 420
gtgggcttgc aactggaggc c 441

<210> 46
<211> 147
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NirG

<400> 46
Met Asp Asp Ile Asp Lys Ala Ile Ile Asn Arg Leu Gln Gln Gly Leu
1 5 10 15

Pro Ile Cys Glu Ser Pro Tyr Arg Tyr Val Ala Glu Gln Leu Gly Val
20 25 30

Ala Glu Ala Glu Leu Leu Glu Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Gln Gly
35 40 45

Val Leu Ser Arg Phe Gly Pro Met Tyr His Ala Glu Gln Met Gly Gly
50 55 60

Ala Leu Thr Leu Ala Ala Met Lys Val Pro Gly Glu Arg Phe Asp Glu
65 70 75 80

Ile Ala Gly Ile Val Asn Gly Phe Pro Glu Val Ala His Asn Tyr Ala
85 90 95

Arg Asn His Ala Leu Asn Met Trp Phe Val Leu Ala Thr Glu Lys Pro
100 105 110

Glu Gln Val Gln Ala Val Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu Arg Gln Thr Gly Leu
115 120 125

Thr Val Tyr Asn Met Pro Lys Ile Lys Glu Tyr Tyr Val Gly Leu Gln
130 135 140

Leu Glu Ala
145

<210> 47
<211> 498
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF5

<220>
<223> nirH gene

<400> 47
atggactccg agccagtcaa aataatgatc gacactatcg accgtcaaat catccaggcc 60
acccaggccg gcttgccgct ggtcgcggaa ccttatcagg ccgtcgccga gcaattgggc 120
atcacggctc aagaattgat gctgcgcatg gccgatatgc tggaagctgg catcattcgg 180
cggattgcgg cggtgccgaa tcattacaaa ctgggttatc gtcataacgg catgacggtc 240
tgggatgtcg atgaccggca tgtcgacagc ctggggcagc gcgtcgccga attgccgttc 300
gtcagtcatt gctaccaacg gcctcgccat ttgccggatt ggccgtataa cctgttcgcg 360
atggtgcatg gcaagacgga acaagacgcc gaaaaacaaa ttgccgtgat cgccgaattg 420
ttgggcgagg attgctaccg gcacgcggtg ctgtacagca ccaagatttt gaagaaaacc 480
ggcttgagga ttgcgggg 498

<210> 48
<211> 166
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NirH

<400> 48
Met Asp Ser Glu Pro Val Lys Ile Met Ile Asp Thr Ile Asp Arg Gln
1 5 10 15

Ile Ile Gln Ala Thr Gln Ala Gly Leu Pro Leu Val Ala Glu Pro Tyr
20 25 30

Gln Ala Val Ala Glu Gln Leu Gly Ile Thr Ala Gln Glu Leu Met Leu
35 40 45

Arg Met ala Asp Met Leu Glu Ala Gly Ile Ile Arg Arg Ile Ala Ala
50 55 60

Val Pro Asn His Tyr Lys Leu Gly Tyr Arg His Asn Gly Met Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Trp Asp Val Asp Asp Arg His Val Asp Ser Leu Gly Gln Arg Val Ala
85 90 95

Glu Leu Pro Phe Val Ser His Cys Tyr Gln Arg Pro Arg His Leu Pro
100 105 110

Asp Trp Pro Tyr Asn Leu Phe Ala Met Val His Gly Lys Thr Glu Gln
115 120 125

Asp Ala Glu Lys Gln Ile Ala Val Ile Ala Glu Leu Leu Gly Glu Asp
130 135 140

Cys Tyr Arg His Ala Val Leu Tyr Ser Thr Lys Ile Leu Lys Lys Thr
145 150 155 160

Gly Leu Arg Ile Ala Gly
165

<210> 49
<211> 1137
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF6

<220>
<223> nirJ gene

<400> 49
atgtttcgtc tgagtcaata catgcgcgag ctcgtgcatt caacgccgtt gggcaagccg 60
cgcaaaccgt ccggcccggt ggtaatctgg aatctgatcc gtcgctgcaa cctgacttgc 120
aagcattgct ataccacgtc cgccgacatc gattttccgg gtgaactgac gacgccggaa 180
atttatgcgg tgatggacga tttgaaagcc ttcaaggtgc cggtattgat tctgtccggc 240
ggagagccgt tgctgcatcc ggatattttt ccgatttcgc aacgcgccag cgacatgggc 300
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<210> 50
<211> 379
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> Nir J

<400> 50
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Leu Gly Lys Pro Arg Lys Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Val Ile Trp Asn Leu
20 25 30

Ile Arg Arg Cys Asn Leu Thr Cys Lys His Cys Tyr Thr Thr Ser Ala
35 40 45

Asp Ile Asp Phe Pro Gly Glu Leu Thr Thr Pro Glu Ile Tyr Ala Val
50 55 60

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Met Asp Asp Leu Lys Ala Phe Lys Val Pro Val Leu Ile Leu Ser Gly
 65                  70                  75                  80

Gly Glu Pro Leu Leu His Pro Asp Ile Phe Pro Ile Ser Gln Arg Ala
                 85                  90                  95

Ser Asp Met Gly Phe Tyr Val Ala Leu Ser Ser Asn Gly Thr Leu Ile
            100                 105                 110

Asp Lys Asn Asn Ile Glu Gln Ile Ala Ala Ile Asp Tyr Gln Tyr Ile
        115                 120                 125

Gly Val Ser Leu Asp Gly Met Arg Glu Ala His Asp Lys Phe Arg Gln
    130                 135                 140

Lys Gln Gly Ser Phe Asp Ala Ser Leu Ala Gly Ile Arg Leu Cys Arg
145                 150                 155                 160

Glu His Gly Ile Lys Ala Gly Val Arg Phe Thr Leu Thr Arg Asp Asn
                165                 170                 175

Ala His Asp Phe Asp Ala Leu Leu Gln Leu Met Asp Glu Glu Asp Ile
            180                 185                 190

Asp Lys Phe Tyr Leu Ser His Leu Asn Tyr Gly Gly Arg Gly Asn Lys
        195                 200                 205

Asn Arg Lys Asp Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Leu Thr Arg Lys Val Met Asp
    210                 215                 220

Ala Leu Phe Glu Lys Ala Leu Ser Trp Glu Gln Gln Gly Leu His Arg
225                 230                 235                 240

Glu Val Val Thr Gly Asn Asn Asp Ala Asp Ala Val Tyr Phe Leu His
                245                 250                 255

Trp Val Lys Arg Arg Phe Pro Glu Arg Ala Glu His Ile Gln Ala Lys
            260                 265                 270

Leu Gln Gln Trp Gly Gly Asn Ala Ser Gly Val Asn Val Ala Asn Ile
        275                 280                 285

Asp Asn Leu Gly Asn Val His Pro Asp Thr Phe Trp Trp His Tyr Asn
    290                 295                 300

Leu Gly Ser Val Arg Gln Arg Pro Phe Ser Glu Ile Trp Gln Asp Val
305                 310                 315                 320

Ser Asp Pro Leu Met ala Gly Leu Lys Ala Ser Pro Arg Pro Leu Lys
                325                 330                 335

Gly Arg Cys Gly Thr Cys His Tyr Gln Ser Ile Cys Asn Gly Asn Thr
            340                 345                 350

Arg Val Arg Ala Gln Gln Leu Thr Gly Asp Phe Trp Ala Glu Asp Pro
        355                 360                 365

Gly Cys Tyr Leu Asp Asp Glu Glu Val Phe Ser
    370                 375
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<210> 51
<211> 2760
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF7

<220>
<223> nasA gene

<400> 51
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ttcatcgggt cggcgaatat cgataccaat tccaggctgt gcatgtcctc ggcggtagtc 420
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<210> 52
<211> 920
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NasA

<400> 52

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 1               5                  10                  15

Cys Gly Ile Glu Ala Arg Val Leu Asp Ala Glu Asn His Val Val Asn
            20                  25                  30

Ile Ala Gly Asp Pro Gln His Gln Ser Asn Phe Gly Arg Leu Cys Ser
        35                  40                  45

Lys Gly Ala Ala Leu Gly Asp Thr Val Gly Leu Glu Gly Arg Leu Leu
    50                  55                  60

Tyr Pro Glu Ile Asp Gly Arg Arg Val Asp Trp Pro Thr Val Leu Asp
65                  70                  75                  80

Arg Ile Ala Ala Lys Phe Asn Ala Ile Ile Ala Glu His Gly Pro Asp
                85                  90                  95

Ala Val Ala Phe Tyr Val Ser Gly Gln Leu Leu Thr Glu Asp Tyr Tyr
            100                 105                 110

Val Ala Asn Lys Leu Met Lys Gly Phe Ile Gly Ser Ala Asn Ile Asp
        115                 120                 125

Thr Asn Ser Arg Leu Cys Met Ser Ser Ala Val Val Gly Tyr Lys Arg
    130                 135                 140

Ala Phe Gly Ala Asp Ala Val Pro Cys Asn Phe Glu Asp Leu Glu Arg
145                 150                 155                 160

Ala Asp Leu Ile Val Leu Val Gly Ser Asn Ala Ala Trp Cys His Pro
                165                 170                 175

Ile Ala Phe Gln Arg Met Arg Gln Ala Lys Ile Asp Asn Pro Ala Leu
            180                 185                 190

Lys Ile Val Leu Ile Asp Pro Arg Gln Thr Ser Ser Cys Asp Ile Ala
        195                 200                 205

Asp Arg His Leu Ala Ile Lys Pro Gly Met Asp Gly Leu Leu Phe Asn
    210                 215                 220

Gly Leu Leu Val Tyr Leu Ala Glu Thr Gly Ala Leu Asp Gln Asp Tyr
225                 230                 235                 240

Ile Glu Arg His Cys Glu Gly Phe Ala Glu Ala Leu Ala Thr Ala Arg
                245                 250                 255

Ala Ser Ala Ala Asp Phe Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Arg Cys Gly Val Ala
            260                 265                 270
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Ala His Asp Leu Ala Gln Leu Phe Ala Trp Phe Ala Gly Leu Asp Lys
        275                 280                 285

Val Val Thr Val Tyr Ser Gln Gly Ile Asn Gln Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser
    290                 295                 300

Asp Lys Cys Asn Ala Ile Ile Asn Cys His Leu Ala Ser Gly Lys Ile
305                 310                 315                 320

Gly Lys Pro Gly Cys Gly Pro Phe Ser Phe Thr Gly Gln Pro Asn Ala
                325                 330                 335

Met Gly Gly Arg Glu Val Gly Gly Leu Ala Asn Met Leu Ala Ala His
            340                 345                 350

Met Asp Leu Glu Asn Pro Ala His Val Asp Arg Val Ala Arg Phe Trp
        355                 360                 365

Gln Thr Asp Ser Val Ala Arg Lys Pro Gly Leu Lys Ala Val Glu Ile
    370                 375                 380

Phe Asp Ala Ile Ala Asp Gly Arg Ile Lys Ala Leu Trp Ile Met ala
385                 390                 395                 400

Thr Asn Pro Val Val Ser Met Pro Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Ile Glu Ala
                405                 410                 415

Leu Lys Gln Cys Glu Phe Leu Leu Val Ser Asp Cys Ile Ala Asn Thr
            420                 425                 430

Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Ala His Val Lys Leu Pro Ala Thr Gly Trp Ser
        435                 440                 445

Glu Lys Asp Gly Thr Val Thr Asn Leu Glu Arg Arg Ile Ser Arg Gln
    450                 455                 460

Arg Pro Leu Phe Gln Pro Ser Gly Glu Ala Lys Pro Asp Trp Trp Ile
465                 470                 475                 480

Val Ser Gln Val Ala Lys Arg Met Gly Phe Ala Gly Phe Asp Tyr Arg
                485                 490                 495

Asn Ser Ala Glu Ile Phe Lys Glu His Ala Ala Leu Ser Gly Phe Glu
            500                 505                 510

Asn Asp Ala Ala Gln Gly Gly Arg Asp Phe Asp Ile Ser Gly Leu Ala
        515                 520                 525

Thr Leu Asp Gln Ala Gln Phe Asp Ala Leu Val Pro Ile Gln Trp Pro
    530                 535                 540

Val Thr Gly Lys Thr Gln Gly Gly Thr Ala Arg Leu Phe Glu Asp Gly
545                 550                 555                 560

Arg Phe Phe Thr Asp Thr Gly Lys Ala Arg Phe Ile Ala Leu Glu Pro
                565                 570                 575

Arg Ser Pro Met His Ala Pro Thr Pro Asp Tyr Pro Leu Val Leu Asn
            580                 585                 590
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Thr Gly Arg Ile Arg Asp Gln Trp His Thr Met Thr Arg Thr Ala Leu
595 600 605

Ser Ala Lys Leu Asn Gln His Lys Pro Glu Pro Phe Val Glu Ile His
610 615 620

Pro Gln Asp Ala Leu Arg Trp Gly Leu Lys Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala Arg
625 630 635 640

Ile Glu Ser Arg Trp Gly Gly Met Leu Ala Arg Val Asp Val Ser Glu
645 650 655

Ala Gln Gln Pro Gly Ser Val Phe Val Pro Met His Trp Thr Ala Gln
660 665 670

Leu Ser Ser His Gly Arg Val Gly Ala Val Val Asn Pro Val Val Asp
675 680 685

Pro Leu Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Ser Lys Gln Thr Pro Val Arg Ile Ala
690 695 700

Ala Trp Ala Pro Cys Trp Gln Ala Met Val Leu Thr Lys Met Pro Leu
705 710 715 720

Asp Ile Asp Asp Cys Glu Tyr His Val Lys Ile Arg Gly His Gly Phe
725 730 735

Trp Arg Tyr His Leu Ala Asp Gln Ser Gln Arg Pro Asp Leu Pro Ala
740 745 750

Trp Gly Arg Gly Ile Val Gly Arg Gly Ala Ala Lys Pro Asn Asp Cys
755 760 765

Val Glu Tyr Leu Asp Leu Ala Ala Gly Asp Tyr Arg Phe Ala Glu Met
770 775 780

Arg Asp Gln Thr Leu His Ala Cys Met Phe Ile Thr His Asn Gly Glu
785 790 795 800

Leu Pro Asp Pro Gly Trp Leu Ala Ser Leu Phe Gly Lys Pro Arg Leu
805 810 815

Thr Arg Lys Glu Arg Phe Asn Leu Leu Ser Gly Val Pro Pro Gln Gly
820 825 830

Glu Ile Asp Ser Gly Lys Thr Ile Cys Ser Cys Phe Asn Val Gly Glu
835 840 845

Lys Thr Ile Val Gln Ala Ile Gln Thr Arg His Leu Ser Cys Val Thr
850 855 860

Asp Ile Gly Asn Cys Leu His Ala Gly Thr Gly Cys Gly Ser Cys Leu
865 870 875 880

Pro Glu Leu Lys Ser Ile Leu Ala His Ala Lys Thr Ile Asp Pro Ala
885 890 895

Ser Leu Pro Ile Gln Pro Thr Gln Ile Pro Pro Ala Ser Glu Gly Lys
900 905 910

Glu Glu Ala Phe Phe Ser Gly Gln
915 920

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<211> 642
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF8

<220>
<223> norC gene

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gtgttgctgg tgatcttgac cttcgactcg ctggcgaaga tttccgctgg cggccccagg 180
gtgccggcct tcgacgtcat caacaaagac gtcagttacc gtttcgacaa ggaaaaacaa 240
cgctaccaac cagtgatcgg cgacgacgcc cctctgtttg gcaaaaccct gagcgaggaa 300
gaagccgaaa aactggtcga cctgggcaag aaaaccgtgc aggccaagaa ctgcatgaac 360
tgccataccc tgctcggcaa tggcgcttat tatgcgcccg acttgaccaa ggcctggctg 420
gaccagggct ggatcgccaa ggagtcgcgc gagcaaatga tggtcaattt cctgctcgat 480
cccgagaaaa atgcccgcac cttcggctcc aaccgcaaga tgccgaatct cgacatcacg 540
caacaggagg ccgagggcat cgtcgccttt ttgaaatgga tggcatccat cgacaccaat 600
ggttttccgc ataatttcat cgcgctgggc gaagaggaca aa 642

<210> 54
<211> 214
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NorC

<400> 54
Met ala Thr Lys Pro Asn Ile His Ile Asn Leu Glu Val Val Met Thr
1 5 10 15

Glu Gln Val Pro Arg Trp Ala Ser Glu Thr Phe Trp Lys Lys Thr Ala
20 25 30

Ile Trp Val Thr Gly Gly Ser Phe Val Leu Leu Val Ile Leu Thr Phe
35 40 45

Asp Ser Leu Ala Lys Ile Ser Ala Gly Gly Pro Arg Val Pro Ala Phe
50 55 60

Asp Val Ile Asn Lys Asp Val Ser Tyr Arg Phe Asp Lys Glu Lys Gln
65 70 75 80

Arg Tyr Gln Pro Val Ile Gly Asp Asp Ala Pro Leu Phe Gly Lys Thr
85 90 95

Leu Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Glu Lys Leu Val Asp Leu Gly Lys Lys Thr
100 105 110

Val Gln Ala Lys Asn Cys Met Asn Cys His Thr Leu Leu Gly Asn Gly
115 120 125

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Ala Tyr Tyr Ala Pro Asp Leu Thr Lys Ala Trp Leu Asp Gln Gly Trp
    130                 135                 140

Ile Ala Lys Glu Ser Arg Glu Gln Met Met Val Asn Phe Leu Leu Asp
145                 150                 155                 160

Pro Glu Lys Asn Ala Arg Thr Phe Gly Ser Asn Arg Lys Met Pro Asn
                165                 170                 175

Leu Asp Ile Thr Gln Gln Glu Ala Glu Gly Ile Val Ala Phe Leu Lys
            180                 185                 190

Trp Met ala Ser Ile Asp Thr Asn Gly Phe Pro His Asn Phe Ile Ala
        195                 200                 205

Leu Gly Glu Glu Asp Lys
    210
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<210> 55
<211> 1503
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF9

<220>
<223> norB gene

<400> 55

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ttcaccgtcg ccatggtgct gttcatggcg caattgctgt tcggcctgct ggccggcctg  180
caattcatct tcccgagttt tttatacgaa atcctggatt tcaacgtcaa ccgcatggtg  240
cacatcaatg ccatggtggt gtggatgctg tacggctttt tgggctcggt gtactggttt  300
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gtgctgaccg gtgcggtcgc gctggtcgtg ctggtgtatt tgttcatcca gatcggcgcc  420
ggcaacgaca cttcgctgtg gctgatcaac gaaggccgcg aatacatcga agccccgcgc  480
tgggccgaca tcggcatcgt cgccgtggta ttgaccttct tttacaacgt cgccgccacc  540
ttcgccaaag gcaaatggtc cggcattgcc ggcgtgttga ccctggatct ggtggccctg  600
gccggcttgt atctggccgg catgttctac gtcaccaata tttcggtcga ccaatactgg  660
tggtggtggg tgatccatct atgggtcgaa gcgacctggg aagtgctggt tggctgcatc  720
atggcctgga gcctgatgaa gctgctgggc gtgcgccgcc aggtcgtaca aacttggttg  780
tacatcgaag ttgctttgat gttcggctcc ggcattcttg gcctgggtca tcactatttc  840
tggatcggca cgccggaata ctggttcagc atcggcggct tcttctcggc gctggaaccg  900
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<210> 56
<211> 501

<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NorB

<400> 56

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 1               5                  10                  15

Cys Lys Gln Arg His Ala Asp Phe Met ala Asn Pro His Leu Thr Gly
            20                  25                  30

Gly Gln Lys Leu Ala Val His Tyr Phe Thr Val Ala Met Val Leu Phe
        35                  40                  45

Met ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Gly Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Gln Phe Ile Phe
    50                  55                  60

Pro Ser Phe Leu Tyr Glu Ile Leu Asp Phe Asn Val Asn Arg Met Val
65                  70                  75                  80

His Ile Asn Ala Met Val Val Trp Met Leu Tyr Gly Phe Leu Gly Ser
                85                  90                  95

Val Tyr Trp Phe Leu Glu Asp Glu Ser Gly Val Glu Ile Val Gly Leu
            100                 105                 110

Lys Trp Gly Gln Leu Ala Phe Trp Val Leu Thr Gly Ala Val Ala Leu
        115                 120                 125

Val Val Leu Val Tyr Leu Phe Ile Gln Ile Gly Ala Gly Asn Asp Thr
    130                 135                 140

Ser Leu Trp Leu Ile Asn Glu Gly Arg Glu Tyr Ile Glu Ala Pro Arg
145                 150                 155                 160

Trp Ala Asp Ile Gly Ile Val Ala Val Val Leu Thr Phe Phe Tyr Asn
                165                 170                 175

Val Ala Ala Thr Phe Ala Lys Gly Lys Trp Ser Gly Ile Ala Gly Val
            180                 185                 190

Leu Thr Leu Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Tyr Leu Ala Gly Met
        195                 200                 205

Phe Tyr Val Thr Asn Ile Ser Val Asp Gln Tyr Trp Trp Trp Trp Val
    210                 215                 220

Ile His Leu Trp Val Glu Ala Thr Trp Glu Val Leu Val Gly Cys Ile
225                 230                 235                 240

Met ala Trp Ser Leu Met Lys Leu Leu Gly Val Arg Arg Gln Val Val
                245                 250                 255

Gln Thr Trp Leu Tyr Ile Glu Val Ala Leu Met Phe Gly Ser Gly Ile
            260                 265                 270

Leu Gly Leu Gly His His Tyr Phe Trp Ile Gly Thr Pro Glu Tyr Trp
        275                 280                 285
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Phe Ser Ile Gly Gly Phe Phe Ser Ala Leu Glu Pro Ile Pro Leu Val
    290                 295                 300

Ala Met Val Val His Ser Ile Tyr Asp Ser Gly Val His Lys Phe Lys
305                 310                 315                 320

Asn Ser Asn His Pro Ala Leu Ala Trp Ile Ile Ala His Thr Phe Gly
                325                 330                 335

Asn Phe Leu Gly Ala Gly Val Trp Gly Phe Met His Thr Leu Pro Gln
            340                 345                 350

Ile Asn Leu Tyr Thr His Gly Thr Gln Trp Ser Ala Ser His Gly His
        355                 360                 365

Leu Ala Phe Phe Gly Ala Tyr Ala Thr Ile Asn Ile Ala Phe Phe Tyr
    370                 375                 380

Leu Ala Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Asn Val Trp Met Gly Gly Asp Leu
385                 390                 395                 400

Ile Asn Gly Trp Arg Trp Lys Ala Ala Ala Ile Leu Leu Asn Leu Gly
                405                 410                 415

Val Leu Gly Met Thr Val Ala Leu Leu Ile Ala Gly Tyr Glu Gln Ser
            420                 425                 430

Phe Ile Glu Arg Ala Val Glu Gly Ser Thr Trp Ala Gly Tyr Phe Ala
        435                 440                 445

Ala Gln Asn His Pro Trp Phe Met Gln Ala Met Val Trp Arg Met Val
    450                 455                 460

Phe Gly Leu Met Thr Ala Val Gly Gly Gly Leu Leu Phe Trp Asp Leu
465                 470                 475                 480

Leu Glu Ile Gly Lys Gly Glu Gln Arg Pro Ala Ala Val Ile Ala Gly
                485                 490                 495

Gly Thr Val Ala Glu
            500
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<210> 57
<211> 2253
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF10

<220>
<223> norZ gene

<400> 57

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ctgggctttg caggcctgat cgtcatcaca tcgctggcct atcgtaatgc tccgccgatt  120
ccggcccaaa tcgttgatgc acaaggtgtt cgcctgtttt ccggtgacga aatcaaagaa  180
ggccaggcta tctttctcaa atacgggttg atgaacaacg gcagtatctg gggtcatggc  240
gcatacttgg ggccagatta ttcggccgag gcattgcacc gaatcggcga gaacaccgcc  300
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actatcattg cccagcagca ataccaacag ccactttcct cactcacgcc cggccaattg  360
gccgccgtgt atgcacaaac cgcagtcgag ctaaagacca atcattatga tgccgccagc  420
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<210> 48
<211> 751
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NorZ

<400> 48

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Met Thr Lys Thr Pro Asp Leu Ser Pro Trp Trp Leu Arg Thr Val Leu
  1               5                  10                  15

Ile Val Met Val Leu Gly Phe Ala Gly Leu Ile Val Ile Thr Ser Leu
            20                  25                  30

Ala Tyr Arg Asn Ala Pro Pro Ile Pro Ala Gln Ile Val Asp Ala Gln
        35                  40                  45

Gly Val Arg Leu Phe Ser Gly Asp Glu Ile Lys Glu Gly Gln Ala Ile
    50                  55                  60

Phe Leu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Met Asn Asn Gly Ser Ile Trp Gly His Gly
65                  70                  75                  80

Ala Tyr Leu Gly Pro Asp Tyr Ser Ala Glu Ala Leu His Arg Ile Gly
                85                  90                  95
```

```
Glu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ile Ile Ala Gln Gln Gln Tyr Gln Gln Pro Leu
            100                 105                 110

Ser Ser Leu Thr Pro Gly Gln Leu Ala Ala Val Tyr Ala Gln Thr Ala
        115                 120                 125

Val Glu Leu Lys Thr Asn His Tyr Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Thr Leu Arg
    130                 135                 140

Leu Thr Val Pro Glu Thr Ser Ala Tyr Arg Lys Gln Ile Ala Tyr Trp
145                 150                 155                 160

Thr Asp Tyr Phe Leu Asn Pro Glu Arg Asn Gly Gly Leu Lys Arg Gly
                165                 170                 175

Leu Ile Ser Asp Pro Thr Glu Leu Arg Gln Phe Thr Ala Phe Ile Thr
            180                 185                 190

Trp Thr Ala Trp Ala Ser Val Ala Asn Arg Pro Gly Glu Asn Tyr Ser
        195                 200                 205

Tyr Thr Asn Asn Phe Pro Tyr Asp Pro Ser Val Gly Asn Met Pro Val
    210                 215                 220

Pro Gly Ala Leu Leu Trp Ser Ala Leu Ser Leu Ile Val Leu Leu Ala
225                 230                 235                 240

Gly Ile Gly Ile Val Leu Leu Met Phe Gly Lys Phe Asp Tyr Leu Gly
                245                 250                 255

Trp Ile Ser Thr Gly His His Val His Pro His Leu Leu Pro Gly Gln
            260                 265                 270

Ala Ser Ala Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu Val Lys Phe Phe Val Val Val Ala
        275                 280                 285

Leu Leu Phe Leu Ala Gln Thr Leu Val Gly Gly Ala Thr Ala His Tyr
    290                 295                 300

Arg Ala Asp Pro Gly Ser Phe Tyr Gly Leu Glu Leu Glu Lys Leu Phe
305                 310                 315                 320

Pro Ser Asn Leu Met Arg Thr Trp His Leu Gln Thr Ala Val Phe Trp
                325                 330                 335

Ile Ala Thr Ala Phe Val Ala Ala Ala Leu Phe Leu Gly Arg Ser Leu
            340                 345                 350

Arg Asn Asp Glu Pro Arg Trp Phe Ala Gly Trp Val His Leu Leu Phe
        355                 360                 365

Gly Ala Phe Ala Val Val Ile Gly Gly Ser Leu Leu Gly Glu Trp Ala
    370                 375                 380

Gly Ile Ser Gln Met Leu Asp Gln Trp Trp Phe Trp Leu Gly Asn Gln
385                 390                 395                 400

Gly Trp Glu Tyr Leu Glu Leu Gly Arg Leu Trp Gln Tyr Leu Leu Ile
                405                 410                 415
```

```
Ala Gly Leu Leu Ala Trp Phe Thr Leu Leu Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Pro
            420                 425                 430

Asp Thr Leu Asn Asp Ser Glu Ala Lys Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Phe Leu
        435                 440                 445

Leu Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Pro Leu Phe Tyr Ile Pro Ala Leu Phe Phe
    450                 455                 460

Gly Ala Lys Thr Asn Phe Thr Val Val Asp Thr Trp Arg Phe Trp Ile
465                 470                 475                 480

Ile His Leu Trp Val Glu Gly Phe Phe Glu Phe Phe Ala Thr Thr Leu
                485                 490                 495

Val Ala Leu Leu Phe Tyr Gln Leu Gly Leu Thr Gln Arg Asn Val Ala
            500                 505                 510

Leu Arg Val Ile Tyr Leu Asp Ala Ile Leu Tyr Phe Val Gly Gly Leu
        515                 520                 525

Ile Gly Thr Gly His His Trp Tyr Phe Thr Gly Gln Ser Ser Val Asn
    530                 535                 540

Met ala Leu Ser Ala Met Val Ser Val Leu Glu Val Val Pro Leu Thr
545                 550                 555                 560

Leu Leu Thr Leu Asp Ala Trp Asp Phe Val Arg Thr Thr Arg Ala Asp
                565                 570                 575

Cys Asp Val Cys Gly Lys Pro Val Ala Ile Pro His Lys Trp Thr Phe
            580                 585                 590

Tyr Phe Leu Met ala Val Gly Phe Trp Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Gly Ile
        595                 600                 605

Phe Gly Phe Leu Ile Asn Leu Pro Ile Val Ser Tyr Tyr Glu Val Gly
    610                 615                 620

Thr Gln Leu Thr Pro Asn His Gly His Ala Ala Met Met Gly Val Phe
625                 630                 635                 640

Gly Met Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Met Val Phe Val Leu Arg Gln Thr Ser
                645                 650                 655

Ser Asp Leu Arg Trp Val Asp Ile Glu Lys Tyr Val Arg Val Gly Phe
            660                 665                 670

Trp Gly Ser Asn Val Gly Leu Ala Leu Met Leu Ile Met Ser Leu Phe
        675                 680                 685

Pro Ser Gly Val Leu Gln Val Trp Asp Val Val Gln His Gly Tyr Trp
    690                 695                 700

His Ala Arg Ser Leu Asp Tyr Ile Gly Ser Glu Arg Ser Arg Leu Ile
705                 710                 715                 720

Glu Trp Leu Arg Leu Pro Gly Asp Leu Val Phe Ile Leu Phe Gly Ala
                725                 730                 735
```

Ile Pro Leu Ala Ile Ala Ser Ile Lys Gly Trp Leu Asp Val His
740 745 750

<210> 59
<211> 1581
<212> DNA
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> ORF11

<220>
<223> norS gene

<400> 59
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gataattgcg ccagctgcca cggcgcggat cacggtggct atctggcgcc agccttgaat 180
gccgatacct tgaaaggtcg tagccctacg gcgttgcgta ccatcgtcat ggccggcagc 240
ttcgatacgc tgatgcctcc cttctacggc aaactgagcg acgacgagat tcgcggcgtg 300
atcaagcatt tgcaggaaac cccgaaacag ccgaatccgg cctggaccat cgacgacatg 360
aagaagtcct tgaaggttta cgtcaaggat gagagcaccc tgcctggcaa gccgactttc 420
caaatcgata acatcgataa tctgatcggc gtggcggcac gcggcaaata cggccgtggc 480
gaaggctcca aagctatttt catcaacagc accaaccatc aaaaagtcgg cgaagtggct 540
accggcaccg ccgcgcatat catcgacttc aatcctgcca acccgcgctg ggcttacgta 600
aaaaccgaca ccgccgagat tttcaaggta gatttgtatt cgatgcaggc ggtccgcagc 660
atcaagacag gttacaacgg ccccggcatg ggggtatccc gcgacggcaa atacatcatg 720
gccggctcct tcgtgccgca taacgccgta atcctggatg ccgaaaccct ggaaccgttg 780
aaaaccttcg aactggaagg catcgatccc gacggtaaac atgtttcttc cgactcgggc 840
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gtctggatcg tcgattacaa caaagaaggc ttcccggtca ccaaaatcga gaaagtgggc 960
cgtcacttgc acgacgcctt cctgacgcat ggcggcaaga aactgatggt ggcgtcttat 1020
gacgacagca tcgtcgccgc gatcgatctg gaaaaacgcg aactgatcaa gcaattgcca 1080
gcgggttgtg tgccgcacgt cggtggcggc gcggcggtcg tggttgatgg tcgtaccttg 1140
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aaaatggaag tcgtcaaaca agtaccggtt tcaggtggca ctgaatcgcc tgcggctcat 1260
gccaacgcac cttatgtcgc ggttgacatc atcagcaaag acagacgtgc acgcaccatt 1320
cagttgatcg acaagaaaac cctggaagtt gccaaaactc tggatgtcgg cggccacgcc 1380
tacttcccgg aatatagcgc cgacggcaaa ttcctctatg tcagtgccgg ctacaatggc 1440
gacgaagtcg tggtttacga ttccaatacc ttgcaaaaag tggcgaccgt gccgatggaa 1500
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gacgaaatgg agcaaggcaa a 1581

<210> 60
<211> 527
<212> PRT
<213> *Methylomonas* 16a

<220>
<223> NorS

<400> 60
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Ser Ala Ile Ala Ala Leu Leu Ser Ser Gly Ala Val Leu Ala Lys Ser
20 25 30

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Asp Ser Pro His Asp Ile Tyr Met Asp Asn Cys Ala Ser Cys His Gly
         35                  40                  45

Ala Asp His Gly Gly Tyr Leu Ala Pro Ala Leu Asn Ala Asp Thr Leu
     50                  55                  60

Lys Gly Arg Ser Pro Thr Ala Leu Arg Thr Ile Val Met ala Gly Ser
 65                  70                  75                  80

Phe Asp Thr Leu Met Pro Pro Phe Tyr Gly Lys Leu Ser Asp Asp Glu
                 85                  90                  95

Ile Arg Gly Val Ile Lys His Leu Gln Glu Thr Pro Lys Gln Pro Asn
            100                 105                 110

Pro Ala Trp Thr Ile Asp Asp Met Lys Lys Ser Leu Lys Val Tyr Val
        115                 120                 125

Lys Asp Glu Ser Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys Pro Thr Phe Gln Ile Asp Asn
    130                 135                 140

Ile Asp Asn Leu Ile Gly Val Ala Ala Arg Gly Lys Tyr Gly Arg Gly
145                 150                 155                 160

Glu Gly Ser Lys Ala Ile Phe Ile Asn Ser Thr Asn His Gln Lys Val
                165                 170                 175

Gly Glu Val Ala Thr Gly Thr Ala Ala His Ile Ile Asp Phe Asn Pro
            180                 185                 190

Ala Asn Pro Arg Trp Ala Tyr Val Lys Thr Asp Thr Ala Glu Ile Phe
        195                 200                 205

Lys Val Asp Leu Tyr Ser Met Gln Ala Val Arg Ser Ile Lys Thr Gly
    210                 215                 220

Tyr Asn Gly Pro Gly Met Gly Val Ser Arg Asp Gly Lys Tyr Ile Met
225                 230                 235                 240

Ala Gly Ser Phe Val Pro His Asn Ala Val Ile Leu Asp Ala Glu Thr
                245                 250                 255

Leu Glu Pro Leu Lys Thr Phe Glu Leu Glu Gly Ile Asp Pro Asp Gly
            260                 265                 270

Lys His Val Ser Ser Asp Ser Gly Met Ile Ile Gly Thr Pro Tyr Ala
        275                 280                 285

Asp Val Phe Ala Ile Ala Leu Glu Asn Ala Gly Gln Val Trp Ile Val
    290                 295                 300

Asp Tyr Asn Lys Glu Gly Phe Pro Val Thr Lys Ile Glu Lys Val Gly
305                 310                 315                 320

Arg His Leu His Asp Ala Phe Leu Thr His Gly Gly Lys Lys Leu Met
                325                 330                 335

Val Ala Ser Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ile Val Ala Ala Ile Asp Leu Glu Lys
            340                 345                 350
```

```
Arg Glu Leu Ile Lys Gln Leu Pro Ala Gly Cys Val Pro His Val Gly
        355                 360                 365

Gly Gly Ala Ala Val Val Val Asp Gly Arg Thr Leu Gly Phe Gly Thr
    370                 375                 380

Asn Phe Gly Asp Cys Asp Lys Met Val Val Ser Val Trp Asp Leu Asp
385                 390                 395                 400

Lys Met Glu Val Val Lys Gln Val Pro Val Ser Gly Gly Thr Glu Ser
                405                 410                 415

Pro Ala Ala His Ala Asn Ala Pro Tyr Val Ala Val Asp Ile Ile Ser
            420                 425                 430

Lys Asp Arg Arg Ala Arg Thr Ile Gln Leu Ile Asp Lys Lys Thr Leu
        435                 440                 445

Glu Val Ala Lys Thr Leu Asp Val Gly Gly His Ala Tyr Phe Pro Glu
    450                 455                 460

Tyr Ser Ala Asp Gly Lys Phe Leu Tyr Val Ser Ala Gly Tyr Asn Gly
465                 470                 475                 480

Asp Glu Val Val Val Tyr Asp Ser Asn Thr Leu Gln Lys Val Ala Thr
                485                 490                 495

Val Pro Met Glu Ser Pro Ala Gly Ile Phe Ser Arg Gly Arg Val Lys
            500                 505                 510

Tyr Met Thr Arg Gly Leu Ser Pro Asp Glu Met Glu Gln Gly Lys
        515                 520                 525
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Terpenoid genes

<210> 61
<211> 1860
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> DXS

<400> 61

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gcgctgtcca aggaccagct ccagcaactg gctgacgagg tgcgcggcta tctgacccac  120
acggtcagca tttccggcgg ccattttgcg gccggcctcg gcaccgtgga actgaccgtg  180
gccttgcatt atgtgttcaa taccccccgtc gatcagttgg tctgggacgt gggccatcag  240
gcctatccgc acaagattct gaccggtcgc aaggagcgca tgccgaccat tcgcaccctg  300
ggcggggtgt cagcctttcc ggcgcgggac gagagcgaat acgatgcctt cggcgtcggc  360
cattccagca cctcgatcag cgcggcactg ggcatggcca ttgcgtcgca gctgcgcggc  420
gaagacaaga agatggtagc catcatcggc gacggttcca tcaccggcgg catggcctat  480
gaggcgatga atcatgccgg cgatgtgaat gccaacctgc tggtgatctt gaacgacaac  540
gatatgtcga tctcgccgcc ggtcggggcg atgaacaatt atctgaccaa ggtgttgtcg  600
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gtgtgggaac tggcgcgcaa gaccgaggaa cacgtgaagg gcatgatcgt gcccggtacc  720
ttgttcgagg aattgggctt caattatttc ggcccgatcg acggccatga tgtcgagatg  780
ctggtgtcga ccctggaaaa tctgaaggat ttgaccgggc cggtattcct gcatgtggtg  840
accaagaagg gcaaaggcta tgcgccagcc gagaaagacc cgttggccta ccatggcgtg  900
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ccggctttcg atccgaccaa ggatttcctg cccaaggcgg cgccgtcgcc gcatccgacc  960
tataccgagg tgttcggccg ctggctgtgc gacatggcgg ctcaagacga gcgcttgctg 1020
ggcatcacgc cggcgatgcg cgaaggctct ggtttggtgg aattctcaca gaaatttccg 1080
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caccacggca gccgcatcgc cattctggcc tggggcagca tggtcacgcc tgccgtcgaa 1560
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ctcagcctgg tcggcctcga cagcaagggc atcctcgcca ccatcgaaca gttttgcgct 1860
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<210> 62
<211> 620
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by DXS

<400> 62

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Met Lys Leu Thr Thr Asp Tyr Pro Leu Leu Lys Asn Ile His Thr Pro
  1               5                  10                  15

Ala Asp Ile Arg Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Gln Leu Gln Gln Leu Ala Asp
             20                  25                  30

Glu Val Arg Gly Tyr Leu Thr His Thr Val Ser Ile Ser Gly Gly His
         35                  40                  45

Phe Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Val Ala Leu His Tyr
     50                  55                  60

Val Phe Asn Thr Pro Val Asp Gln Leu Val Trp Asp Val Gly His Gln
 65                  70                  75                  80

Ala Tyr Pro His Lys Ile Leu Thr Gly Arg Lys Glu Arg Met Pro Thr
                 85                  90                  95

Ile Arg Thr Leu Gly Gly Val Ser Ala Phe Pro Ala Arg Asp Glu Ser
            100                 105                 110

Glu Tyr Asp Ala Phe Gly Val Gly His Ser Ser Thr Ser Ile Ser Ala
        115                 120                 125

Ala Leu Gly Met ala Ile Ala Ser Gln Leu Arg Gly Glu Asp Lys Lys
    130                 135                 140

Met Val Ala Ile Ile Gly Asp Gly Ser Ile Thr Gly Gly Met ala Tyr
145                 150                 155                 160

Glu Ala Met Asn His Ala Gly Asp Val Asn Ala Asn Leu Leu Val Ile
                165                 170                 175
```

```
Leu Asn Asp Asn Asp Met Ser Ile Ser Pro Pro Val Gly Ala Met Asn
            180                 185                 190

Asn Tyr Leu Thr Lys Val Leu Ser Ser Lys Phe Tyr Ser Ser Val Arg
        195                 200                 205

Glu Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala Leu Ala Lys Met Pro Ser Val Trp Glu Leu
    210                 215                 220

Ala Arg Lys Thr Glu Glu His Val Lys Gly Met Ile Val Pro Gly Thr
225                 230                 235                 240

Leu Phe Glu Glu Leu Gly Phe Asn Tyr Phe Gly Pro Ile Asp Gly His
                245                 250                 255

Asp Val Glu Met Leu Val Ser Thr Leu Glu Asn Leu Lys Asp Leu Thr
            260                 265                 270

Gly Pro Val Phe Leu His Val Val Thr Lys Lys Gly Lys Gly Tyr Ala
        275                 280                 285

Pro Ala Glu Lys Asp Pro Leu Ala Tyr His Gly Val Pro Ala Phe Asp
    290                 295                 300

Pro Thr Lys Asp Phe Leu Pro Lys Ala Ala Pro Ser Pro His Pro Thr
305                 310                 315                 320

Tyr Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Trp Leu Cys Asp Met ala Ala Gln Asp
                325                 330                 335

Glu Arg Leu Leu Gly Ile Thr Pro Ala Met Arg Glu Gly Ser Gly Leu
            340                 345                 350

Val Glu Phe Ser Gln Lys Phe Pro Asn Arg Tyr Phe Asp Val Ala Ile
        355                 360                 365

Ala Glu Gln His Ala Val Thr Leu Ala Ala Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Gly
    370                 375                 380

Ala Lys Pro Val Val Ala Ile Tyr Ser Thr Phe Leu Gln Arg Gly Tyr
385                 390                 395                 400

Asp Gln Leu Ile His Asp Val Ala Leu Gln Asn Leu Asp Met Leu Phe
                405                 410                 415

Ala Leu Asp Arg Ala Gly Leu Val Gly Pro Asp Gly Pro Thr His Ala
            420                 425                 430

Gly Ala Phe Asp Tyr Ser Tyr Met Arg Cys Ile Pro Asn Met Leu Ile
        435                 440                 445

Met ala Pro Ala Asp Glu Asn Glu Cys Arg Gln Met Leu Thr Thr Gly
    450                 455                 460

Phe Gln His His Gly Pro Ala Ser Val Arg Tyr Pro Arg Gly Lys Gly
465                 470                 475                 480

Pro Gly Ala Ala Ile Asp Pro Thr Leu Thr Ala Leu Glu Ile Gly Lys
                485                 490                 495
```

```
Ala Glu Val Arg His His Gly Ser Arg Ile Ala Ile Leu Ala Trp Gly
            500                 505                 510

Ser Met Val Thr Pro Ala Val Glu Ala Gly Lys Gln Leu Gly Ala Thr
        515                 520                 525

Val Val Asn Met Arg Phe Val Lys Pro Phe Asp Gln Ala Leu Val Leu
    530                 535                 540

Glu Leu Ala Arg Thr His Asp Val Phe Val Thr Val Glu Glu Asn Val
545                 550                 555                 560

Ile Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Ile Asn Thr Phe Leu Gln Ala Gln
                565                 570                 575

Lys Val Leu Met Pro Val Cys Asn Ile Gly Leu Pro Asp Arg Phe Val
            580                 585                 590

Glu Gln Gly Ser Arg Glu Glu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Gly Leu Asp Ser
        595                 600                 605

Lys Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Ile Glu Gln Phe Cys Ala
    610                 615                 620
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<210> 63
<211> 1182
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> DXR

<400> 63

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gcattgtatg aacaatgcct ggcccaccat ccggagtatg cggtggtggt catggaaagc  180
aaggtagcag agttcaaaca gcgcattgcc gcttcgccgg tagcggatat caaggtcttg  240
tcgggtagcg aggccttgca acaggtggcc acgctggaaa acgtcgatac ggtgatggcg  300
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atcaagtctg gtggaattat gccaacggta ttgaacgcag ccaatgaaat tgctgtcgaa 1020
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gcccagttta aaccggacga tgccggcagc ctcgaattgg ttttgcaggc cgatcaagat 1140
gcgcgcgagg tggctagaga catcatcaag accttggtag ct                    1182
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<210> 64
<211> 394
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by DXR

<400> 64

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Met Lys Gly Ile Cys Ile Leu Gly Ala Thr Gly Ser Ile Gly Val Ser
 1               5                  10                  15

Thr Leu Asp Val Val Ala Arg His Pro Asp Lys Tyr Gln Val Val Ala
            20                  25                  30

Leu Thr Ala Asn Gly Asn Ile Asp Ala Leu Tyr Glu Gln Cys Leu Ala
        35                  40                  45

His His Pro Glu Tyr Ala Val Val Val Met Glu Ser Lys Val Ala Glu
    50                  55                  60

Phe Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala Ala Ser Pro Val Ala Asp Ile Lys Val Leu
65                  70                  75                  80

Ser Gly Ser Glu Ala Leu Gln Gln Val Ala Thr Leu Glu Asn Val Asp
                85                  90                  95

Thr Val Met ala Ala Ile Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Pro Thr Leu
            100                 105                 110

Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Lys Thr Val Leu Leu Ala Asn Lys Glu Ala
        115                 120                 125

Leu Val Met Ser Gly Gln Ile Phe Met Gln Ala Val Ser Asp Ser Gly
    130                 135                 140

Ala Val Leu Leu Pro Ile Asp Ser Glu His Asn Ala Ile Phe Gln Cys
145                 150                 155                 160

Met Pro Ala Gly Tyr Thr Pro Gly His Thr Ala Lys Gln Ala Arg Arg
                165                 170                 175

Ile Leu Leu Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly Pro Phe Arg Arg Thr Pro Ile Glu
            180                 185                 190

Thr Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Pro Asp Gln Ala Val Ala His Pro Lys Trp
        195                 200                 205

Asp Met Gly Arg Lys Ile Ser Val Asp Ser Ala Thr Met Met Asn Lys
    210                 215                 220

Gly Leu Glu Leu Ile Glu Ala Cys Leu Leu Phe Asn Met Glu Pro Asp
225                 230                 235                 240

Gln Ile Glu Val Val Ile His Pro Gln Ser Ile Ile His Ser Met Val
                245                 250                 255

Asp Tyr Val Asp Gly Ser Val Leu Ala Gln Met Gly Asn Pro Asp Met
            260                 265                 270

Arg Thr Pro Ile Ala His Ala Met ala Trp Pro Glu Arg Phe Asp Ser
        275                 280                 285

Gly Val Ala Pro Leu Asp Ile Phe Glu Val Gly His Met Asp Phe Glu
    290                 295                 300
```

```
Lys Pro Asp Leu Lys Arg Phe Pro Cys Leu Arg Leu Ala Tyr Glu Ala
305                 310                 315                 320

Ile Lys Ser Gly Gly Ile Met Pro Thr Val Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Glu
                325                 330                 335

Ile Ala Val Glu Ala Phe Leu Asn Glu Glu Val Lys Phe Thr Asp Ile
            340                 345                 350

Ala Val Ile Ile Glu Arg Ser Met ala Gln Phe Lys Pro Asp Asp Ala
        355                 360                 365

Gly Ser Leu Glu Leu Val Leu Gln Ala Asp Gln Asp Ala Arg Glu Val
    370                 375                 380

Ala Arg Asp Ile Ile Lys Thr Leu Val Ala
385                 390
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<210> 65
<211> 471
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> ISPF

<400> 65
atgatacgcg taggcatggg ttacgacgtg caccgtttca acgacggcga ccacatcatt 60
ttgggcggcg tcaaaatccc ttatgaaaaa ggcctggaag cccattccga cggcgacgtg 120
gtgctgcacg cattggccga cgccatcttg ggagccgccg ctttgggcga catcggcaaa 180
catttcccgg acaccgaccc caatttcaag ggcgccgaca gcagggtgct actgcgccac 240
gtgtacggca tcgtcaagga aaaaggctat aaactggtca acgccgacgt gaccatcatc 300
gctcaggcgc cgaagatgct gccacacgtg cccggcatgc gcgccaacat tgccgccgat 360
ctggaaaccg atgtcgattt cattaatgta aaagccacga cgaccgagaa actgggcttt 420
gagggccgta aggaaggcat cgccgtgcag gctgtggtgt tgatagaacg c 471

<210> 66
<211> 157
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by ISPF
<400> 66
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Met Ile Arg Val Gly Met Gly Tyr Asp Val His Arg Phe Asn Asp Gly
  1               5                  10                  15

Asp His Ile Ile Leu Gly Gly Val Lys Ile Pro Tyr Glu Lys Gly Leu
             20                  25                  30

Glu Ala His Ser Asp Gly Asp Val Val Leu His Ala Leu Ala Asp Ala
         35                  40                  45

Ile Leu Gly Ala Ala Ala Leu Gly Asp Ile Gly Lys His Phe Pro Asp
     50                  55                  60
```

```
Thr Asp Pro Asn Phe Lys Gly Ala Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Leu Arg His
 65                  70                  75                  80

Val Tyr Gly Ile Val Lys Glu Lys Gly Tyr Lys Leu Val Asn Ala Asp
                 85                  90                  95

Val Thr Ile Ile Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Met Leu Pro His Val Pro Gly
            100                 105                 110

Met Arg Ala Asn Ile Ala Ala Asp Leu Glu Thr Asp Val Asp Phe Ile
        115                 120                 125

Asn Val Lys Ala Thr Thr Thr Glu Lys Leu Gly Phe Glu Gly Arg Lys
    130                 135                 140

Glu Gly Ile Ala Val Gln Ala Val Val Leu Ile Glu Arg
145                 150                 155
```

<210> 67
<211> 693
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> ISPD

<400> 67

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atgaacccaa ccatccaatg ctgggccgtc gtgcccgcag ccggcgtcgg caaacgcatg  60
caagccgatc gccccaaaca atatttaccg cttgccggta aaacggtcat cgaacacaca 120
ctgactcgac tacttgagtc cgacgccttc caaaaagttg cggtggcgat ttccgtcgaa 180
gacccttatt ggcctgaact gtccatagcc aaacaccccg acatcatcac cgcgcctggc 240
ggcaaggaac gcgccgactc ggtgctgtct gcaatgaagg ctttagaaga tatagccagc 300
gaaaatgatt gggtgctggt acacgacgcc gcccgccccc gcttgacggg cagcgacatc 360
caccttcaaa tcgatacctt aaaaaatgac ccggtcggcg gcatcctggc cttgagttcg 420
cacgacacat tgaaacacgt ggatggtgac acgatcaccg caaccataga cagaaagcac 480
gtctggcgcg ccttgacgcc gcaaatgttc aaatacggca tgttgcgcga cgcgttgcaa 540
cgaaccgaag gcaatccggc cgtcaccgac gaagccagtg cgctggaact tttgggccat 600
aaacccaaaa tcgtggaagg ccgcccggac aacatcaaaa tcacccgccc ggaagatttg 660
gccctggcac aattttatat ggagcaacaa gca                              693
```

<210> 68
<211> 231
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by ISPD

<400> 68

```
Met Asn Pro Thr Ile Gln Cys Trp Ala Val Val Pro Ala Ala Gly Val
  1               5                  10                  15

Gly Lys Arg Met Gln Ala Asp Arg Pro Lys Gln Tyr Leu Pro Leu Ala
             20                  25                  30

Gly Lys Thr Val Ile Glu His Thr Leu Thr Arg Leu Leu Glu Ser Asp
         35                  40                  45
```

```
Ala Phe Gln Lys Val Ala Val Ala Ile Ser Val Glu Asp Pro Tyr Trp
     50                  55                  60

Pro Glu Leu Ser Ile Ala Lys His Pro Asp Ile Ile Thr Ala Pro Gly
 65                  70                  75                  80

Gly Lys Glu Arg Ala Asp Ser Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Lys Ala Leu Glu
                 85                  90                  95

Asp Ile Ala Ser Glu Asn Asp Trp Val Leu Val His Asp Ala Ala Arg
            100                 105                 110

Pro Cys Leu Thr Gly Ser Asp Ile His Leu Gln Ile Asp Thr Leu Lys
        115                 120                 125

Asn Asp Pro Val Gly Gly Ile Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser His Asp Thr Leu
    130                 135                 140

Lys His Val Asp Gly Asp Thr Ile Thr Ala Thr Ile Asp Arg Lys His
145                 150                 155                 160

Val Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Pro Gln Met Phe Lys Tyr Gly Met Leu Arg
                165                 170                 175

Asp Ala Leu Gln Arg Thr Glu Gly Asn Pro Ala Val Thr Asp Glu Ala
            180                 185                 190

Ser Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Gly His Lys Pro Lys Ile Val Glu Gly Arg
        195                 200                 205

Pro Asp Asn Ile Lys Ile Thr Arg Pro Glu Asp Leu Ala Leu Ala Gln
    210                 215                 220

Phe Tyr Met Glu Gln Gln Ala
225                 230
```

210> 69
<211> 1632
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> PYRG

<400> 69

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atgacaaaat tcatctttat caccggcggc gtggtgtcat ccttgggaaa agggatagcc   60
gcctcctccc tggcggcgat tctggaagac cgcggcctca aagtcactat cacaaaactc  120
gatccctaca tcaacgtcga ccccggcacc atgagcccgt ttcaacacgg cgaggtgttc  180
gtgaccgaag acggtgccga aaccgatttg gaccttggcc attacgaacg gtttttgaaa  240
accacgatga ccaagaaaaa caacttcacc accggtcagg tttacgagca ggtattacgc  300
aacgagcgca aaggtgatta tcttggcgcg accgtgcaag tcattccaca tatcaccgac  360
gaaatcaaac gccgggtgta tgaaagcgcc gaagggaaag atgtggcatt gatcgaagtc  420
ggcggcacgg tgggcgacat cgaatcgtta ccgtttctgg aaaccatacg ccagatgggc  480
gtggaactgg gtcgtgaccg cgccttgttc attcatttga cgctggtgcc ttacatcaaa  540
tcggccggcg aactgaaaac caagcccacc cagcattcgg tcaaagaact gcgcaccatc  600
gggattcagc cggacatttt gatctgtcgt tcagaacaac cgatcccggc cagtgaacgc  660
cgcaagatcg cgctatttac caatgtcgcc gaaaaggcgg tgatttccgc gatcgatgcc  720
gacaccattt accgcattcc gctattgctg cgcgaacaag gcctggacga cctggtggtc  780
gatcagttgc gcctggacgt accagcggcg gatttatcgg cctgggaaaa ggtcgtcgat  840
```

```
ggcctgactc atccgaccga cgaagtcagc attgcgatcg tcggtaaata tgtcgaccac  900
accgatgcct acaaatcgct gaatgaagcc ctgattcatg ccggcattca cacgcgccac  960
aaggtgcaaa tcagctacat cgactccgaa accatagaag ccgaaggcac cgccaaattg 1020
aaaaacgtcg atgcgatcct ggtgccgggt ggtttcggcg aacgcggcgt ggaaggcaag 1080
atttctaccg tgcgttttgc ccgcgagaac aaaatcccgt atttgggcat ttgcttgggc 1140
atgcaatcgg cggtaatcga attcgcccgc aacgtggttg gcctggaagg cgcgcacagc 1200
accgaattcc tgccgaaatc gccacaccct gtgatcggct tgatcaccga atggatggac 1260
gaagccggcg aactggtcac acgcgacgaa gattccgatc tgggcggcac gatgcgtctg 1320
ggcgcgcaaa aatgccgcct gaaggctgat tccttggctt ttcagttgta tcaaaaagac 1380
gtcatcaccg agcgtcaccg ccaccgctac gaattcaaca atcaatattt aaaacaactg 1440
gaagcggccg gcatgaaatt ttccggtaaa tcgctggacg gccgcctggt ggagatcatc 1500
gagctacccg aacacccctg gttcctggcc tgccagttcc atcccgaatt cacctcgacg 1560
ccgcgtaacg gccacgccct attttcgggc ttcgtcgaag cggccgccaa acacaaaaca 1620
caaggcacag ca                                                     1632
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<210> 70
<211> 544
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by ORF6 - PYRG
<400> 70

```
Met Thr Lys Phe Ile Phe Ile Thr Gly Gly Val Val Ser Ser Leu Gly
 1               5                  10                  15

Lys Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Ile Leu Glu Asp Arg Gly
            20                  25                  30

Leu Lys Val Thr Ile Thr Lys Leu Asp Pro Tyr Ile Asn Val Asp Pro
        35                  40                  45

Gly Thr Met Ser Pro Phe Gln His Gly Glu Val Phe Val Thr Glu Asp
    50                  55                  60

Gly Ala Glu Thr Asp Leu Asp Leu Gly His Tyr Glu Arg Phe Leu Lys
65                  70                  75                  80

Thr Thr Met Thr Lys Lys Asn Asn Phe Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Tyr Glu
                85                  90                  95

Gln Val Leu Arg Asn Glu Arg Lys Gly Asp Tyr Leu Gly Ala Thr Val
            100                 105                 110

Gln Val Ile Pro His Ile Thr Asp Glu Ile Lys Arg Arg Val Tyr Glu
        115                 120                 125

Ser Ala Glu Gly Lys Asp Val Ala Leu Ile Glu Val Gly Gly Thr Val
    130                 135                 140

Gly Asp Ile Glu Ser Leu Pro Phe Leu Glu Thr Ile Arg Gln Met Gly
145                 150                 155                 160

Val Glu Leu Gly Arg Asp Arg Ala Leu Phe Ile His Leu Thr Leu Val
                165                 170                 175

Pro Tyr Ile Lys Ser Ala Gly Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Pro Thr Gln His
            180                 185                 190
```

```
Ser Val Lys Glu Leu Arg Thr Ile Gly Ile Gln Pro Asp Ile Leu Ile
        195                 200                 205

Cys Arg Ser Glu Gln Pro Ile Pro Ala Ser Glu Arg Arg Lys Ile Ala
    210                 215                 220

Leu Phe Thr Asn Val Ala Glu Lys Ala Val Ile Ser Ala Ile Asp Ala
225                 230                 235                 240

Asp Thr Ile Tyr Arg Ile Pro Leu Leu Leu Arg Glu Gln Gly Leu Asp
                245                 250                 255

Asp Leu Val Val Asp Gln Leu Arg Leu Asp Val Pro Ala Ala Asp Leu
            260                 265                 270

Ser Ala Trp Glu Lys Val Val Asp Gly Leu Thr His Pro Thr Asp Glu
        275                 280                 285

Val Ser Ile Ala Ile Val Gly Lys Tyr Val Asp His Thr Asp Ala Tyr
    290                 295                 300

Lys Ser Leu Asn Glu Ala Leu Ile His Ala Gly Ile His Thr Arg His
305                 310                 315                 320

Lys Val Gln Ile Ser Tyr Ile Asp Ser Glu Thr Ile Glu Ala Glu Gly
                325                 330                 335

Thr Ala Lys Leu Lys Asn Val Asp Ala Ile Leu Val Pro Gly Gly Phe
            340                 345                 350

Gly Glu Arg Gly Val Glu Gly Lys Ile Ser Thr Val Arg Phe Ala Arg
        355                 360                 365

Glu Asn Lys Ile Pro Tyr Leu Gly Ile Cys Leu Gly Met Gln Ser Ala
    370                 375                 380

Val Ile Glu Phe Ala Arg Asn Val Val Gly Leu Glu Gly Ala His Ser
385                 390                 395                 400

Thr Glu Phe Leu Pro Lys Ser Pro His Pro Val Ile Gly Leu Ile Thr
                405                 410                 415

Glu Trp Met Asp Glu Ala Gly Glu Leu Val Thr Arg Asp Glu Asp Ser
            420                 425                 430

Asp Leu Gly Gly Thr Met Arg Leu Gly Ala Gln Lys Cys Arg Leu Lys
        435                 440                 445

Ala Asp Ser Leu Ala Phe Gln Leu Tyr Gln Lys Asp Val Ile Thr Glu
    450                 455                 460

Arg His Arg His Arg Tyr Glu Phe Asn Asn Gln Tyr Leu Lys Gln Leu
465                 470                 475                 480

Glu Ala Ala Gly Met Lys Phe Ser Gly Lys Ser Leu Asp Gly Arg Leu
                485                 490                 495

Val Glu Ile Ile Glu Leu Pro Glu His Pro Trp Phe Leu Ala Cys Gln
            500                 505                 510
```

```
Phe His Pro Glu Phe Thr Ser Thr Pro Arg Asn Gly His Ala Leu Phe
        515                 520                 525

Ser Gly Phe Val Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys His Lys Thr Gln Gly Thr Ala
    530                 535                 540
```

<210> 71
<211> 891
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> ORF7 ISPa
<400> 71

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gcccgtctgc ctgccgaaaa catactgcca caaaccttgc atcaggccat gcgctattcc 120
gtattgaacg gcggcaaacg cacccggccc ttgttgactt atgcgaccgg tcaggctttg 180
ggcttgccgg aaaacgtgct ggatgcgccg gcttgcgcgg tagaattcat ccatgtgtat 240
tcgctgattc acgacgatct gccggccatg gacaacgatg atctgcgccg cggcaaaccg 300
acctgtcaca aggcttacga cgaggccacc gccattttgg ccggcgacgc actgcaggcg 360
ctggcctttg aagttctggc caacgacccc ggcatcaccg tcgatgcccc ggctcgcctg 420
aaaatgatca cggctttgac ccgcgccagc ggctctcaag gcatggtggg cggtcaagcc 480
atcgatctcg gctccgtcgg ccgcaaattg acgctgccgg aactcgaaaa catgcatatc 540
cacaagactg gcgccctgat ccgcgccagc gtcaatctgg cggcattatc caaacccgat 600
ctggatactt gcgtcgccaa gaaactggat cactatgcca aatgcatagg cttgtcgttc 660
caggtcaaag acgacattct cgacatcgaa gccgacaccg cgacactcgg caagactcag 720
ggcaaggaca tcgataacga caaaccgacc taccctgcgc tattgggcat ggctggcgcc 780
aaacaaaaag cccaggaatt gcacgaacaa gcagtcgaaa gcttaacggg atttggcagc 840
gaagccgacc tgctgcgcga actatcgctt tacatcatcg agcgcacgca c          891
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<210> 72
<211> 297
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by ORF7 - ISPa
<400> 72

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Met Ser Lys Leu Lys Ala Tyr Leu Thr Val Cys Gln Glu Arg Val Glu
  1               5                  10                  15

Arg Ala Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Pro Ala Glu Asn Ile Leu Pro Gln Thr
             20                  25                  30

Leu His Gln Ala Met Arg Tyr Ser Val Leu Asn Gly Gly Lys Arg Thr
         35                  40                  45

Arg Pro Leu Leu Thr Tyr Ala Thr Gly Gln Ala Leu Gly Leu Pro Glu
     50                  55                  60

Asn Val Leu Asp Ala Pro Ala Cys Ala Val Glu Phe Ile His Val Tyr
 65                  70                  75                  80

Ser Leu Ile His Asp Asp Leu Pro Ala Met Asp Asn Asp Asp Leu Arg
                 85                  90                  95

Arg Gly Lys Pro Thr Cys His Lys Ala Tyr Asp Glu Ala Thr Ala Ile
            100                 105                 110
```

```
Leu Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu Gln Ala Leu Ala Phe Glu Val Leu Ala Asn
       115                 120                 125

Asp Pro Gly Ile Thr Val Asp Ala Pro Ala Arg Leu Lys Met Ile Thr
    130                 135                 140

Ala Leu Thr Arg Ala Ser Gly Ser Gln Gly Met Val Gly Gly Gln Ala
145                 150                 155                 160

Ile Asp Leu Gly Ser Val Gly Arg Lys Leu Thr Leu Pro Glu Leu Glu
                165                 170                 175

Asn Met His Ile His Lys Thr Gly Ala Leu Ile Arg Ala Ser Val Asn
            180                 185                 190

Leu Ala Ala Leu Ser Lys Pro Asp Leu Asp Thr Cys Val Ala Lys Lys
        195                 200                 205

Leu Asp His Tyr Ala Lys Cys Ile Gly Leu Ser Phe Gln Val Lys Asp
    210                 215                 220

Asp Ile Leu Asp Ile Glu Ala Asp Thr Ala Thr Leu Gly Lys Thr Gln
225                 230                 235                 240

Gly Lys Asp Ile Asp Asn Asp Lys Pro Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Leu Gly
                245                 250                 255

Met ala Gly Ala Lys Gln Lys Ala Gln Glu Leu His Glu Gln Ala Val
            260                 265                 270

Glu Ser Leu Thr Gly Phe Gly Ser Glu Ala Asp Leu Leu Arg Glu Leu
        275                 280                 285

Ser Leu Tyr Ile Ile Glu Arg Thr His
    290                 295
```

<210> 73
<211> 855
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> ISPE
<400> 73

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atggattatg cggctgggtg gggcgaaaga tggcctgctc cggcaaaatt gaacttaatg  60
ttgaggatta ccggtcgcag gccagatggc tatcatctgt tgcaaacggt gtttcaaatg 120
ctcgatctat gcgattggtt gacgtttcat ccggttgatg atggccgcgt gacgctgcga 180
aatccaatct ccggcgttcc agagcaggat gacttgactg ttcgggcggc taatttgttg 240
aagtctcata ccggctgtgt gcgcggagtt tgtatcgata tcgagaaaaa tctgcctatg 300
ggtggtggtt tgggtggtgg aagttccgat gctgctacaa ccttggtagt tctaaatcgg 360
ctttggggct tgggcttgtc gaagcgtgag ttgatggatt tgggcttgag gcttggtgcc 420
gatgtgcctg tgtttgtgtt tggttgttcg gcctggggcg aaggtgtgag cgaggatttg 480
caggcaataa cgttgccgga acaatggttt gtcatcatta aaccggattg ccatgtgaat 540
actggagaaa ttttttctgc agaaaatttg acaaggaata gtgcagtcgt tacaatgagc 600
gactttcttg caggggataa tcggaatgat tgttcggaag tggtttgcaa gttatatcga 660
ccggtgaaag atgcaatcga tgcgttgtta tgctatgcgg aagcgagatt gacggggacc 720
ggtgcatgtg tgttcgctca gttttgtaac aaggaagatg ctgagagtgc gttagaagga 780
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ttgaaagatc ggtggctggt gttcttggct aaaggcttga atcagtctgc gctctacaag 840
aaattagaac aggga 855

<210> 74
<211> 285
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by ISPE

<400> 74
Met Asp Tyr Ala Ala Gly Trp Gly Glu Arg Trp Pro Ala Pro Ala Lys
1 5 10 15

Leu Asn Leu Met Leu Arg Ile Thr Gly Arg Arg Pro Asp Gly Tyr His
20 25 30

Leu Leu Gln Thr Val Phe Gln Met Leu Asp Leu Cys Asp Trp Leu Thr
35 40 45

Phe His Pro Val Asp Asp Gly Arg Val Thr Leu Arg Asn Pro Ile Ser
50 55 60

Gly Val Pro Glu Gln Asp Asp Leu Thr Val Arg Ala Ala Asn Leu Leu
65 70 75 80

Lys Ser His Thr Gly Cys Val Arg Gly Val Cys Ile Asp Ile Glu Lys
85 90 95

Asn Leu Pro Met Gly Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser Asp Ala Ala
100 105 110

Thr Thr Leu Val Val Leu Asn Arg Leu Trp Gly Leu Gly Leu Ser Lys
115 120 125

Arg Glu Leu Met Asp Leu Gly Leu Arg Leu Gly Ala Asp Val Pro Val
130 135 140

Phe Val Phe Gly Cys Ser Ala Trp Gly Glu Gly Val Ser Glu Asp Leu
145 150 155 160

Gln Ala Ile Thr Leu Pro Glu Gln Trp Phe Val Ile Ile Lys Pro Asp
165 170 175

Cys His Val Asn Thr Gly Glu Ile Phe Ser Ala Glu Asn Leu Thr Arg
180 185 190

Asn Ser Ala Val Val Thr Met Ser Asp Phe Leu Ala Gly Asp Asn Arg
195 200 205

Asn Asp Cys Ser Glu Val Val Cys Lys Leu Tyr Arg Pro Val Lys Asp
210 215 220

Ala Ile Asp Ala Leu Leu Cys Tyr Ala Glu Ala Arg Leu Thr Gly Thr
225 230 235 240

Gly Ala Cys Val Phe Ala Gln Phe Cys Asn Lys Glu Asp Ala Glu Ser
245 250 255

Ala Leu Glu Gly Leu Lys Asp Arg Trp Leu Val Phe Leu Ala Lys Gly
260 265 270

Leu Asn Gln Ser Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Leu Glu Gln Gly
275 280 285

<210> 75
<211> 1533
<212> DNA
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> CRTN1

<400> 75
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ggccgcaacc gcccgatcaa catgaacggc tttaccttcg ataccggtcc gacattcttg 180
ttgatgaaag gcgtgctgga cgaaatgttc gaactgtgcg agcgccgtag cgaggattat 240
ctggaattcc tgccgctaag cccgatgtac cgcctgctgt acgacgaccg cgacatcttc 300
gtctatccg accgcgagaa catgcgcgcc gaattgcaac gggtattcga cgaaggcacg 360
gacggctacg aacagttcat ggaacaggaa cgcaaacgct tcaacgcgct gtatccctgc 420
atcacccgcg attattccag cctgaaatcc tttttgtcgc tggacttgat caaggccctg 480
ccgtggctgg cttttccgaa aagcgtgttc aataatctcg gccagtattt caaccaggaa 540
aaaatgcgcc tggccttttg ctttcagtcc aagtatctgg gcatgtcgcc gtgggaatgc 600
ccggcactgt ttacgatgct gccctatctg gagcacgaat acggcattta tcacgtcaaa 660
ggcggcctga accgcatcgc ggcggcgatg gcgcaagtga tcgcggaaaa cggcggcgaa 720
attcacttga acagcgaaat cgagtcgctg atcatcgaaa acggcgctgc caagggcgtc 780
aaattacaac atggcgcgga gctgcgcggc gacgaagtca tcatcaacgc ggattttgcc 840
cacgcgatga cgcatctggt caaaccgggc gtcttgaaaa aatacacccc ggaaaacctg 900
aagcagcgcg agtattcctg ttcgaccttc atgctgtatc tgggtttgga caagatttac 960
gatctgccgc accataccat cgtgtttgcc aaggattaca ccaccaatat ccgcaacatt 1020
ttcgacaaca aaaccctgac ggacgatttt tcgttttacg tgcaaaacgc cagcgccagc 1080
gacgacagcc tagcgccagc cggcaaatcg gcgctgtacg tgctggtgcc gatgcccaac 1140
aacgacagcg gcctggactg gcaggcgcat tgccaaaacg tgcgcgaaca ggtgttggac 1200
acgctgggcg cgcgactggg attgagcgac atcagagccc atatcgaatg cgaaaaaatc 1260
atcacgccgc aaacctggga aacggacgaa cacgtttaca agggcgccac tttcagtttg 1320
tcgcacaagt tcagccaaat gctgtactgg cggccgcaca accgtttcga ggaactggcc 1380
aattgctatc tggtcggcgg cggcacgcat cccggtagcg gtttgccgac catctacgaa 1440
tcggcgcgga tttcggccaa gctgatttcc cagaaacatc gggtgaggtt caaggacata 1500
gcacacagcg cctggctgaa aaaagccaaa gcc 1533

<210> 76
<211> 511
<212> PRT
<213> Methylomonas 16a

<220>
<223> Amino acid sequences encoded by CRTN1
<400> 76
Met ala Asn Thr Lys His Ile Ile Ile Val Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Cys Ala Gly Met Leu Leu Ser Gln Arg Gly Phe Lys Val Ser Ile
20 25 30

```
Phe Asp Lys His Ala Glu Ile Gly Gly Arg Asn Arg Pro Ile Asn Met
         35                  40                  45

Asn Gly Phe Thr Phe Asp Thr Gly Pro Thr Phe Leu Leu Met Lys Gly
     50                  55                  60

Val Leu Asp Glu Met Phe Glu Leu Cys Glu Arg Arg Ser Glu Asp Tyr
 65                  70                  75                  80

Leu Glu Phe Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Met Tyr Arg Leu Leu Tyr Asp Asp
                 85                  90                  95

Arg Asp Ile Phe Val Tyr Ser Asp Arg Glu Asn Met Arg Ala Glu Leu
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(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
14 March 2002 (14.03.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/020728 A3

(51) International Patent Classification[7]: C12N 1/20. 1/30, 1/32, C12P 1/04, C12Q 1/04, 1/68, C12R 1/26, C12N 1/00

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/26827

(22) International Filing Date: 28 August 2001 (28.08.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/229,858 1 September 2000 (01.09.2000) US

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(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **KOFFAS, Mattheos** [GR/US]; 1013 Cloister Road, Apartment D, Wilmington, DE 19809 (US). **ODOM, James, M.** [US/US]; 19 Fern Hill Road, Kennett Square, PA 19348 (US). **SCHENZLE, Andreas** [DE/CH]; Badenerstrasse 363, CH-8003 Zuerich (CH).

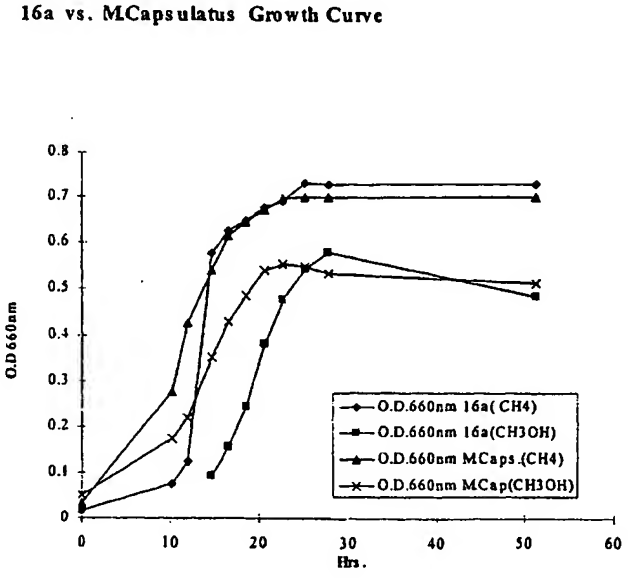
(74) Agent: **FELTHAM, S., Neil**; E.I. Dupont De Nemours And Company, Legal Patent Records Center, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).

(81) Designated States *(national)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(regional)*: ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW). Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM). European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: HIGH GROWTH METHANOTROPHIC BACTERIAL STRAIN METHYLOMONAS 16A



(57) Abstract: A high growth methanotrophic bacterial strain capable of growth on a C1 carbon substrate has been isolated and characterized. The strain has the unique ability to utilize both methane and methanol as a sole carbon source and has been demonstrated to possess a functional Embden-Meyerhof carbon flux pathway. The possession of this pathway conveys an energetic advantage to the strain, making it particularly suitable as a production platform for the production of biomass from a C1 carbon source.

WO 02/020728 A3

Published:
— *with international search report*
— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
11 July 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. ional Application No
PCT/US 01/26827

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C12N1/20 C12N1/30 C12N1/32 C12P1/04 C12Q1/04
C12Q1/68 C12R1/26 C12N1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C12N C12P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, SEQUENCE SEARCH

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE BIOSIS 'Online! BIOSCIENCES INFORMATION SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA, US; Acces. No. PREV198987130157, 1988 XP002195113 abstract & SHISHKINA V N; TROTSENKO YU A : "EFFECT OF GLUCOSE ON THE GROWTH AND METABOLISM OF OBLIGATE METHANOTROPHS " MIKROBIOLOGIYA , vol. 57, no. 6, 1988, pages 917-923, --- -/--	3,5

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
5 April 2002	07/05/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Fotaki, M

2

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication,where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DATABASE BIOSIS 'Online! BIOSCIENCES INFORMATION SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA, US; Acces. No. PREV199395078704, 1992 XP002195114 abstract & BESCHASTNYI A P; SOKOLOV A P; KHMELENINA V N; TROTSENKO YU A : "Purification and properties of pyrophosphate-dependent phosphofructokinase of the obligate methanotrophic bacterium Methylomonas methanica. " BIOKHIMIYA , vol. 57, 1992, pages 1215-1221, ---	1,7
A	ALEXANDRA M ET AL: "CHARACTERIZATION AND PHYLOGENCY OF THE PFP GENE OF AMYCOLATOPSIS METHANOLICA ENCODING PPI-DEPENDENT PHOSPHOFRUCTOKINASE" JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC, US, vol. 178, no. 1, January 1996 (1996-01), pages 149-155, XP002935145 ISSN: 0021-9193 figure 4 ---	1,7
A	EP 0 220 951 A (CELANESE CORP) 6 May 1987 (1987-05-06) ---	
A	WO 90 12105 A (UNIV MINNESOTA) 18 October 1990 (1990-10-18) -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/US 01/26827

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		JP 62130692 A	12-06-1987
		KR 9003707 B1	30-05-1990
WO 9012105 A	18-10-1990	AT 128187 T	15-10-1995
		AU 631640 B2	03-12-1992
		AU 5522990 A	05-11-1990
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		CA 2030529 A1	11-10-1990
		DE 69022522 D1	26-10-1995
		DE 69022522 T2	15-05-1996
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